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The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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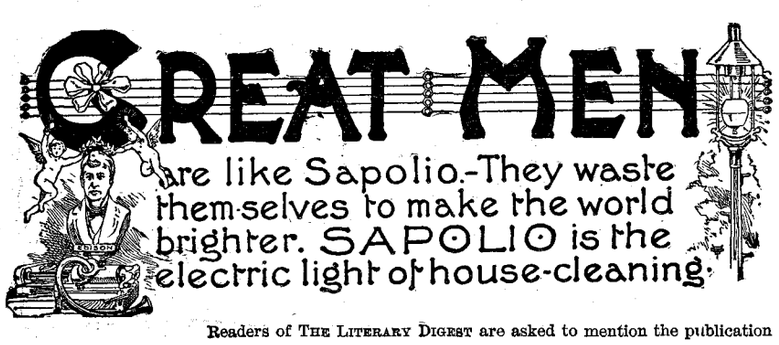

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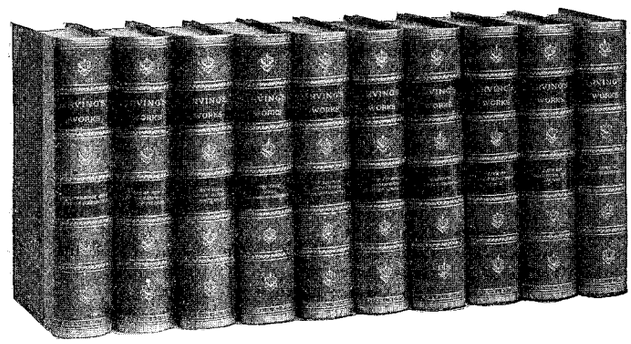

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

DISBANDING THE CUBAN ARMY.

ASIDE from the real or supposed personal grievance which it offers to the Cuban soldiers, the request for the surrender of the Cuban arms seems to derive its importance from the fact that the accompanying friction indicates Cuban distrust of the intentions of the United States, and furnishes occasion to certain Cuban politicians to foment that distrust and to turn it into political capital. In most armies, the arms, of course, belong to the Government, and when the soldiers are mustered out they return the arms issued to them when they were mustered in. The irregular nature of the insurrection in Cuba has caused many of the soldiers to consider their rifles their own property. Many of the Cuban soldiers, too, seem loath to abandon entirely their organization as an army, as evidenced by their proposal to have a standing national guard of 10,000 men; and the idea of surrendering their rifles for $75 or any other sum seems to be looked upon like selling their means of livelihood.

The distribution of the $3,000,000, which began May 27, was marked by the refusal of many of the Cubans to appear. In some districts the troops disbanded without waiting for the paymaster, taking their rifles home with them. General Brooke's policy in allowing the arms to be surrendered to the Cuban mayors instead of to the United States army officers has been generally commended in this country, as the mayors are under United States military control, making the difference in procedure more apparent than real. General Gomez seems to be using his influence for a peaceful adjustment of the difficulties, and has issued a proclamation urging the Cuban soldiers to surrender their arms, return to their homes, and aid in reconstructing Cuba's wrecked commercial and industrial system.

Root of the Matter.—"The disturbing element which is causing all the stir and excitement in Cuba and threatening to cause trouble there is, all the correspondents agree, the suspicion of the natives that a plot exists in this country, engineered by Alger and the syndicates and trusts, particularly the sugar trust, to defeat the independence of the island.

"That this suspicion and distrust are not without cause is shown not only by the utterances of the expansionist press, but by the policy of the President in regard to the Philippines. His demands increased from a coaling-station to the island of Luzon, and finally to the entire archipelago. It has been a fluctuating and uncertain policy, ever changing, under the influence of what the expansionists call 'destiny'—and entirely different from the attitude the United States has always assumed heretofore, and which it assumed at the beginning of the war with Spain, when our demands were as specific as they were emphatic, and not subject to uncertain and fluctuating words.

"We convinced the world that what America said she would do could be depended on, and it won universal respect. Now, however, we are placed by the President in the attitude of suddenly changing our views, even without a change in our Administration. We can already see the effect of McKinley's Philippine war in the uneasiness and uncertainty in Cuba, which threatens us not only with a loss of friendly feeling on the part of the natives, which may affect us unfavorably not only from a commercial point of view, but possibly produce serious trouble, that could have been and ought to have been avoided."—*The Times-Democrat (Dem.), New Orleans.*

Cuban Boodlers.—"The fuss made by some of the Cuban leaders and alleged leaders over the distribution of the $3,000,000 gratuity to the Cuban troops tendered by Uncle Sam is believed to be prompted by interested motives. In the first place, there is reason to believe that the Cuban army rolls are grossly padded. There certainly were not 30,000 Cuban soldiers in arms when the Americans invaded the island. Our army did not, in fact, receive any assistance from more than 6,000 Cubans. Gomez was somewhere in the interior and did not show up at all until the fighting was all over. He is supposed to have had not more than a few hundred men with him. Ten thousand would probably be a liberal estimate of all the Cuban soldiers actually under arms at the time of the invasion and who are justly entitled to a portion of the $3,000,000.

"The sum of $100 apiece to the 10,000 enlisted men would absorb only $1,000,000, leaving $2,000,000 in the fund, which the Cuban officers and alleged officers are anxious to get hold of, and there is evidence to show that all their scheming and delay is directed to this end. At first they wanted to handle the money through a committee appointed by themselves; then they wanted an agreement that any funds left after the distribution to the enlisted men should go to the commissioned officers. This would have given the men on the inside of the Cuban ring a very rich boodle.

"It is to be hoped that the Washington authorities will stand firm and not permit the Cuban schemers to feather their nests at the expense of the United States Treasury. The money for the Cuban army should be paid out by United States officials to the men who are shown to deserve it, as individuals, and a personal receipt taken in each instance. It is evident that the men prominent in Cuban affairs and who pose as leaders have become thoroughly ingrained with Spanish boodling methods, and are not to be trusted. They are on the lookout for their own personal interests more than they are for the welfare of Cuba."—*The Tribune (Rep.), Minneapolis.*

Rascality and Nonsense.—"There has been an amount of dilly-dallying and trickery and imposture down there over the payment of the Cuban troops that has been simply scandalous. A cabal of self-commissioned 'officers' whose activities have been confined to cigar-shops, and whose militant operations have not been extended beyond the walls of a café, have week after week

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been balking progress, preventing relief of worthy sufferers, and keeping the general state of affairs there in gross confusion, while they have been contriving ways and means of diverting into their own pockets the money that has been appropriated for real soldiers. No other government would have put up with their rascality and nonsense half as long as ours has. But the peculiarly delicate relations of the United States to Cuba have made it seem desirable to prolong patience to the extremest limit. If now that limit has been reached and matters are henceforth to be managed without regard to the vaporings of the 'military' junta, there will be a general and hearty feeling of relief. . . . . .

"There is no question that justice will be done. That is what the Americans are there for, and what the Cuban junta does not want. The United States Government will be held responsible, and indeed will be responsible, for whatever is done, and therefore it will be best for it to have full authority and discretion, without even the aid General Gomez would have been glad to give. The only rational course is for the Cubans who are really entitled to payment as *bona-fide* soldiers to accept their *pro-rata* share of the $3,000,000, and then disband and go to work like honest men. Those who refuse to do so will be setting themselves down as malcontents and insubordinates, and they will have no good ground for complaint if their disbandment is expedited by the same power that made it possible for them to return to Cuba without fear of being thrown into a Spanish jail. The time has come for them to decide which course they will take."—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

DISARMAMENT SHOULD BEGIN AT HOME.

GENERAL BROOKE: "Excuse me, Uncle, for interrupting; but could you suggest some good plan to disarm our friend the Cuban."
—*The Tribune, Minneapolis.*

"The first day's distribution of money at Havana was a complete fiasco, and the Cuban newspapers assert that the same result will attend further attempts on the part of the authorities to distribute the money and collect the arms, tho the opinion is expressed at General Brooke's headquarters that when the distribution takes place at other points remote from the influence of the intriguers of the disgruntled, defunct military assembly more Cuban soldiers will come forward. There is a manifest conspiracy on the part of the fomenters of discord to antagonize the United States and its authority. At the distributing point agitators hostile to Gomez and the present rule were present to take note of those who dared to claim the money, and soldiers who really wanted the money would probably not have had the courage to break the boycott which the chronic revolutionists have now declared against the United States. It is their plan to cause as much dissension as possible, keep the arms, and when the situation, through their own machinations, shall result in a clash, to use the arms against this Government. General Brooke is making every effort at conciliation and peace, but if the Cubans intend to repay us with treachery for the blood and treasure which we have so freely poured out in their behalf, General Brooke is an old soldier, and will know what measures to adopt."—*The Ledger* (*Ind.*), *Philadelphia.*

TAXATION OF FRANCHISES.

THE Ford bill, for the taxation of franchises as real estate, has a political as well as an economic side to it, and both sides are of more than state interest. The bill, as is well known, was pressed through the legislature on the last day of the regular session by the insistency of Governor Roosevelt. Being persuaded afterward that it should be amended, he called an extra session for that purpose, announcing his intention of signing the original bill if the amended bill was not passed. Simultaneously with the announcement that the bill would succeed came a public statement from Senator Thomas C. Platt, in the form of an interview, in favor of a second term for President McKinley and Vice-President Hobart, and many papers connect the two events as cause and effect. Mr. Platt's political control of the Republican Party in New York State is popularly attributed to the relations he has established with the corporations, receiving from them campaign contributions and giving to them immunity from legislative persecution. The passage of the Ford bill and his interview are together taken as evidence by a number of journals that he has found himself unable to control the governor or the legislature. Thus the Albany correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* avers that the bill means the Senator's downfall:

"A great deal of talk has been heard here about what is called the growing weakness of Senator Platt as the leader of the Republican Party in the State. . . . Chief among the evidences of weakness pointed out is Platt's inability to protect the corporations whose contributions have for so many years enabled him to hold the Republican legislators from the country districts. He was not only unable to prevent the passage of the Ford bill at the regular session, but he is to-day unable to have a single amendment inserted in it in the interest of his friends. In fact, he confessed his helplessness after the recent conference in New York, and 'lay down,' as the politicians express it.

"This situation has a great deal of significance to those who are familiar with the inside workings of the machine. To them it means that the foundation of Platt's power in the politics of the State has been undermined and that the edifice is likely to fall in the near future. As is well known, the charge has been made frequently and Platt has declined numerous invitations to answer it, that, during the last eight or ten years, he has received personally the campaign contributions of corporations which desired legislation or protection at Albany, and has personally paid, from those contributions, the expenses of candidates for the legislature, thus securing the hold on them which made him the undisputed boss of the State. The corporations, it appears, believed that Platt could give them what they wanted, and their calculations seem to have been pretty nearly correct in former years. Now, however, they are threatened with a law which means a vast increase in taxation, and Platt can do nothing for them. What the result will be remains to be seen, but shrewd politicians say that the corporations do not give something for nothing, and that, having lost confidence in Platt's power to protect them, their contributions, the source of that power up to this time, will cease."

The New York *Sun* (Rep.) comments on Mr. Roosevelt's exhibition of strength:

"The striking fact about this highly important and interesting legislation is the part which the governor has borne in its achievement. It is his measure. No Governor Roosevelt, no franchise tax law, this year at any rate. Except for reasons of courtesy as between the executive and the legislative departments of the state government, the bill might as well have been called the Roosevelt tax bill, and the law might now properly be styled the Roosevelt tax law.

"When the Hon. Grover Cleveland entered upon the duties of governor at Albany he announced substantially that it was un-

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necessary for him to entertain views concerning legislation, inasmuch as his office was 'essentially executive.'

"Governor Roosevelt has shown, more strikingly than in any other instance in recent years, that the office is likewise essentially legislative. Mr. Cleveland did not know it. Mr. Roosevelt did. The governor is a potent part of the constitutional law-making power, and there may be occasions exhibiting the governor as a predominant part of that power."

The nature of the bill has been pretty well ventilated in newspaper discussion. It has long been a favorite theme of many economists that vast amounts of personal property in the shape of stocks and bonds escape taxation, throwing an undue share of the tax burden upon owners of real estate. The Ford law is an attempt to remedy this by making franchises real estate, as far as taxation is concerned. The new tax will be levied by the State Board of Tax Commissioners, thus delivering the local authorities from temptations into which large power of assessment might lead them.

Mr. Robert H. Whittier, of the State Library at Albany, has prepared a brief digest of the laws of other States relating to the taxation of the franchises of street railways. The following statement which he made in an interview shows that franchise taxes are not uncommon in other States:

"The taxation of street railways is the principal form of franchise taxation in other States, altho in the States of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Massachusetts the local assessors assess the tangible property of all kinds of corporations, and make returns of it to a board which resembles our State Board of Tax Commissioners. The usual way these state boards have in estimating the value of a franchise is to subtract the value of the tangible property, locally assessed, from a sum representing the market value of the capital stock. The State then collects the tax and apportions it to the localities, being governed in the case of a street railway by the length of the railway in each locality. In a good many of the States the laws provide for a taxation of both the real and the personal property of a corporation, which must include a franchise tax. In California the taxation laws specifically say that all property, including franchises, is taxable. In Illinois all real and personal property is subject to taxation, as is also the fair cash value of the stock of a corporation, including the franchises, over and above the assessed value of the tangible property.

"The digest which I have issued shows that all kinds of franchises, besides street-railway franchises, are intended to be taxed, according to the terms of the taxation laws, in the States of Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, North Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, and West Virginia."

THE EASY BOSS'S LATEST UTTERANCE: "Peace is beautiful but visionary. It is not for this age."—*The World, New York.*

In Governor Roosevelt's measure the amount of assessment is left to the judgment of the tax commissioners. Mr. Whittier tells of the methods in vogue in other States as follows:

"The State, as in Ohio, may assess a tax of a definite percentage on the capital employed, whether that capital be shares or bonds; or we may have a plan, like that in use in Massachusetts, where the tax is assessed on the excess value of the share capital over and above the value of the tangible property. This excess value, which represents the value of the corporate franchise, is determined by taking the market value of the stock, and deducting from it the valuation laid by the local assessors on the tangible property of the company, the difference being assumed to be the value of the right to carry on business—a right obtained from the State by the granting of the charter, and therefore rightly subject to a license fee or privilege tax. Some States make provision for taking a share in the profits of the company after a certain amount has been earned on the stock, and this is done by taxing dividends, the State considering that it is justified in taking a portion of the surplus profit after allowing a fair return on the money invested.

"Many municipalities make charges for the franchise rights in the streets, and these charges take a great variety of forms. The most common, perhaps, is that of a tax on the gross receipts of the company, and this tax has the advantage of being flexible; that is, when the business of the company is good, and its receipts increase, the municipality shares in the increase; when the company is new or business is poor, and the gross receipts small, the tax, of course, is small, and does not act as an extraordinary burden."

Kentucky has a franchise taxation law far more severe than the New York law, and an extreme case of its workings was carried to the United States Supreme Court; the court upheld the constitutionality of the Kentucky law. The New York *Tribune* thinks that this ought to silence those who are crying "Socialism!" at the New York law.

Plunder.—"The effect of legislation of this character is to destroy the very property from which revenue is anticipated. Thus, if the tax to be collected by reason of popular demand were suddenly to be doubled, it is a safe assertion that the franchise values would be reduced to *nil*, and after one application of the taxing power the State or city would derive little benefit from it. This may be regarded as specious reasoning, but without amplifying or defending it, we believe that the truth of the proposition will be admitted. The same rule applies to real estate only in a limited sense, because such property passes the burden to the tenant, but a public corporation, by reason of its peculiar position and its vulnerability to attack from the people who grant it sovereign rights, has no redress. It would be manifestly impossible, for instance, to charge higher rates for street-car fare in any large city in order to make up losses by overtaxation. Points like these, however, are not given consideration when public corporations are the subject of attack. It is assumed that they are exacting tribute beyond their legitimate share to begin with, and in the same spirit the legislature, as the stronger body, proposes to take a portion of the plunder. The principle is erroneous, and in the end will demonstrate its utter futility to correct any evils or inequalities that do exist."—*The Financier (Fin.), New York.*

What a Labor Organization Can Be.—It is not uncommon to suppose that a labor union which displays unusual activity in the way of strikes and other quarrels with employers is strong; and that one which is quiet thereby displays its weakness. This view is met by the Louisville *Courier-Journal* with a sketch of the record of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers:

"Chief Arthur's testimony in regard to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers before the Industrial Commission is a revelation to the people who hold the ordinary views regarding labor organizations. Mr. Arthur testified that his order had agree-

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ments with 90 per cent. of the railways, and nearly all disputes were now settled by joint conferences. Strikes are on the decline, and the strike fund not having been touched for many years now amounts to $100,000. To widows and orphans, relief funds to the amount of $42,000 were distributed last year, and $8,000,000 has been paid out on the insurance account.

"These figures give some idea of what a great power for good a labor organization has if it be only wisely managed. Peter Arthur is not popular with the demagogs who rave and wander around the land, but the engineers know that their order has always conserved its strength and kept its members on the old high level of wages and efficiency. The railroads know that what the Brotherhood promises is sure to be done, and that all troubles can be settled by conference. The great success of the engineers has been because they have never acted as tho their interests were inimical to those of the railways, and while insisting on their rights they have not been unmindful of the rights of their employers. Perhaps because of this conservatism of the engineers the other railway orders have been distinguished by soberness and consideration. The standard of intelligence among railroad men is very high, and with few exceptions their organizations have always been characterized by moderation and wisdom. As an illustration of the good a labor organization can do the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers stands unrivaled."

"BLACKLISTING: THE NEW SLAVERY."

THE practise of requiring references from applicants for work is so widely recognized as fruitful of good results that it would seem surprising that the system can be carried too far. It crosses the line of illegality, according to a recent court decision, when employers unite to refuse recommendations and employment to capable men because they have been "blacklisted" for striking. Then the system ceases to be an economic blessing, and takes on the nature of a conspiracy. Mr. William J. Strong, counsel for the plaintiff in the case where this principle was decided, reviews in *The Arena* the evidence presented, and comments on the iniquity of the blacklisting system.

The case has an added interest as showing that the great railroad strike of 1894 at Chicago, which made then such havoc of property interests and political fortunes, is still active in its after-effects, pursuing relentlessly the men engaged in it, and causing one railroad a loss of over $20,000, five years afterward, by a court decision. The railroad made an attempt to prove at the trial that the strikers of 1894 had been taken back to work, but succeeded in producing only thirty-one of the thirty thousand men who struck. What has become of the rest is not stated. Mr. Strong outlines the case as follows:

"An American jury, composed, with one exception, of employers of men, the foreman of which was an ex-banker, and not one of whom was a member of a labor union, after a trial lasting nearly three weeks, before Judge Richard Clifford in the circuit court at Chicago, recently returned a verdict for $21,666.33 against the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for blacklisting one of its former employees who left its service during the American Railway Union strike of 1894. The plaintiff in the case was Fred R. Ketcham, who had been in the employ of the road as a freight conductor for a period of about ten years preceding the strike.

"The principle involved in this case was much more than personal injury or vindication, it was one of human liberty. As but $1,850 actual loss was proved, the amount allowed in excess of this sum by the verdict was for exemplary damages or 'smart money'—an emphatic assertion by the jury of this view of the case.

"The character of the jury emphasizes the enormity of the offense as proved, and shows what a jury of American business men think of a conspiracy to deprive a citizen of his right to earn a living in his own chosen calling. People who do not know the facts shown in this case may think the verdict excessive; but had they this knowledge, they would consider it too small. The issues involved are of the highest importance, not merely to organized labor, but also to the great mass of our people, as the conspiracy was one of the most infamous ever known in this country. It is to make the facts known that this article is written.

"Divested of legal verbiage, the charge was that all the railroads entering Chicago had agreed and conspired to keep each other informed of the names of all their employees who belonged to the American Railway Union, or who quit work during the American Railway Union strike of 1894, and that no such employees should be employed by any of these railroads without first having a release or consent (commonly called a 'clearance') from the road by which he was last employed before the strike; that the plaintiff voluntarily left the employment of the defendant during said strike, and afterward obtained employment from the Chicago Great Western Railway, but was discharged from its employment because the defendant notified the Chicago Great Western that plaintiff was one of its strikers, and because he did not have a 'clearance' from the defendant; that the plaintiff had requested such 'clearance,' which was refused by the defendant for the malicious purpose of preventing plaintiff from securing employment in the railroad business, for which he was well qualified; and that for said reasons the plaintiff was denied employment by all the other roads, and that by reason of said conspiracy, and for no other cause or causes, the plaintiff was prevented from securing employment in his chosen occupation as a railroad man."

Mr. Strong then tells of Mr. Ketcham's futile efforts to obtain work on various roads. He was invariably told that he must obtain a "clearance" from the Chicago and Northwestern road, where he was employed before the strike; and this the Northwestern refused to give him. They gave him a letter showing how long he had been in their employ, but added that he had taken part in the strike. He found this slightly worse than no letter at all, for without it he was usually given work a week or two while his case was being looked up.

The article is illustrated with photo-engravings of letters from railroad officials concerning men implicated in the strike, which were used as evidence of the alleged conspiracy. The witnesses who had these letters testified that they had applied to nearly every railroad in the country for work, without success. The officials invariably required a "clearance."

The following letter, dated August 16, 1894, was from an official of the Wabash Railroad Company to A. L. Henten, of Chicago, who applied for work:

"DEAR SIR: Referring to attached. If you have not been concerned in recent strike, and can bring clearance to that effect, showing where you were working June 30, and since, can give you a job of braking.

"Yours truly,
"H. W. BALLOU, Trainmaster."

Another witness testified that he had traveled all over the country and tried at many places to obtain work on the strength of the following letter, but without success. It is dated December 23, 1895, at the Chicago office of the Illinois Central:

"TO WHOM PRESENTED:

"The bearer, Louis Burnham, was employed by this company from 1887 to 1892 as freight brakeman and conductor, from 1892 to 1894 as switchman in Chicago yard.

"During that time he was sober, steady, performed his work satisfactorily. Unfortunately he was influenced to leave the service, but so far as I am aware he was not actively aggressive, did not hinder the transaction of this company's business. I believe he now regrets his action, and as he been out of work a long time, has an invalid wife to care for, I should be glad to see him given employment, and feel satisfied that he will make his employers a valuable man.

"J. W. HIGGINS, Superintendent Terminals."

He found no railroad in the country that would give him employment.

Andrew Stader, another witness, produced a "clearance" which contained the sentence: "He has permission to obtain work elsewhere," by which he obtained work on the Chicago and Northwestern. Mr. Strong says that an attempt was made to bribe Stader not to testify, and that after the trial he was discharged from the road's employ. This testimony and more of the same sort convinced the jury that the system had worked undeserved injury to Ketcham, and after deliberating two and a half hours

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they brought in the verdict noted above. Mr. Strong makes the following comment on blacklisting as a system:

"The Supreme Court of the United States, at the last term, in the case of Allgeyer *vs.* Louisiana, held that the word 'liberty,' as used in the Fourteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution, means not merely the right to freedom from physical restraint, but also the right to pursue any livelihood or calling. If, then, a man is denied the right of contracting for his labor, he is denied the liberty guaranteed him by the Constitution.

"If a man who quits the employ of another can not get work in his chosen occupation without first obtaining the consent of the man whose employ he has left, he becomes a slave. He will not dare resist any oppression his employer may see fit to impose upon him. His wages may be cut to the starvation point; he may be called upon to work extra hours; yet he dare not complain, as he knows he can not leave and get employment elsewhere. If he protests, his employer will say: 'Very well, if you don't like it, you can quit.' The man having a wife and children to support will bow in submission, knowing that his master has him in his power, and that he can not support his family if he is defiant, as he can not get work elsewhere without the consent of his employer.

"This is slavery pure and simple, yet it is without exaggeration the condition of most railroad employees in this country to-day. The blacklisting system is also being adopted in nearly all other branches of corporate employment, such as the large packing-houses, street railroads, clothing manufactories, and coal-mines. It is one of the growing evils of the present era of combinations and trusts, menacing the liberty of a large class of our citizens. A recent illustration shows this. In 1897 the Chicago City Railway Company, as I have mentioned, forbade their employees to join a union, and discharged such as did join. The men, having freshly in mind the terrible suffering and privations of the American Railway Union men who struck out of sympathy for the oppressed employees of the Pullman Company, also knowing that winter was coming on, yielded to the tyranny of the company rather than bring misery and distress on their wives and children.

"The railroads use the black list not only to punish those who have been discharged, but to coerce and intimidate those still in their employ.

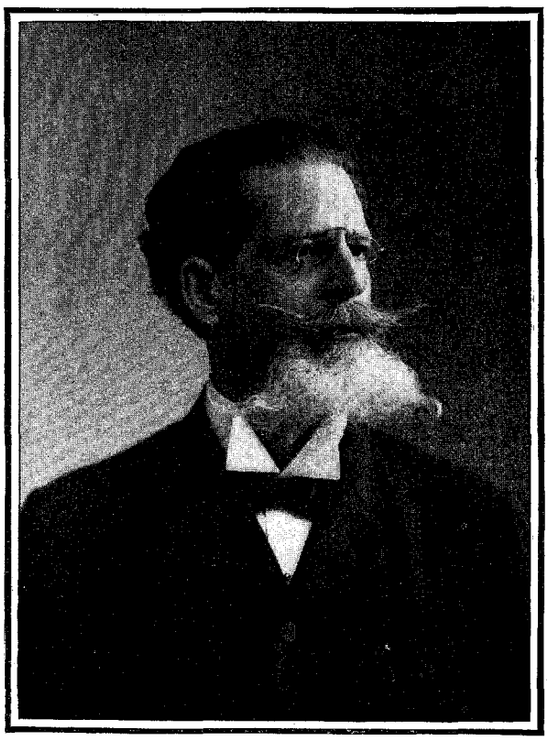
"How long will it be, if blacklisting is allowed to continue and spread, before the laboring masses of the country, having become the helpless tools of these mighty masters, will do their bidding in the exercise of the elective franchise? We shall then have a government of corporations, by corporations, and for corporations. The wage-earner who feels his little children tugging at his coat-tails for bread will fear, in voting, to assert his manhood and resist oppression. Can a republic made up of such citizens long endure? Are such mere tools fit to be electors in a government of the people? These are serious questions, which must be wisely answered by American voters at the ballot-box, or the answers will be blood and revolution.

"Blacklisting is thus seen to be a chief agency in fostering anarchy. It destroys manhood in citizens and makes them slaves. There must be a change. The love of liberty is too deeply rooted in the hearts of Americans long to tolerate this dangerous abuse. It is peculiarly against public policy, because when men can not find work they become paupers and public charges, if not criminals."

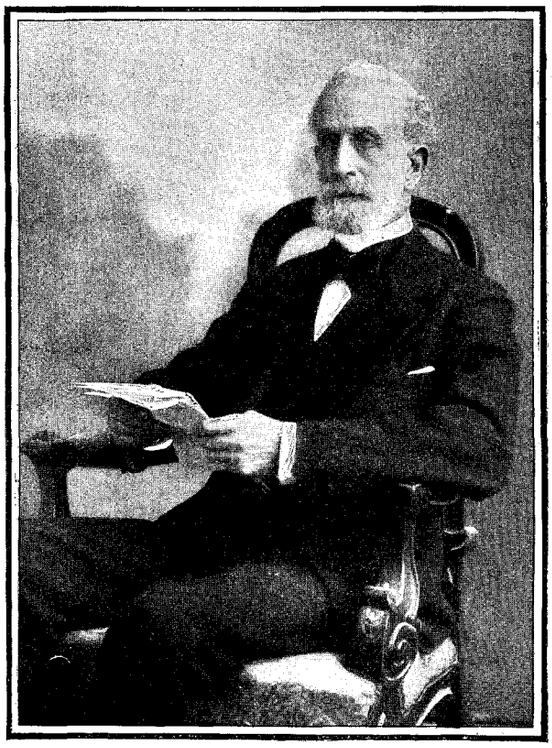
AFTER THE SURPLUS OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

IF Mr. Emil Greef secures a few more court decisions in his favor, the hundreds of millions of dollars of surplus now reserved by the life-insurance societies and endowment associations must be divided among the policy-holders. The life-insurance journals do not, however, seem to be in any imminent danger of a panic over the situation despite the sensational way in which the case has been put by the daily press.

Mr. Greef held a tontine policy in the Equitable Life which matured in 1897. He received as his share of the surplus $3,932 and brought suit for $7,087 more, claiming that the directors were bound to divide the entire net surplus instead of dividing such portion as they saw fit. The case has reached the appellate division of the New York supreme court, and the decision is not rendered on the question whether the plaintiff is entitled to the addi-



FEDERICO MORA,
Attorney-General of Cuba.



ANTONIO GONZALES DE MENDOZA,
President of Cuba's new Supreme Court.

NEW CUBAN JUDICIARY APPOINTEES.

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tional slice of the surplus, but on the question whether he is entitled to any hearing at all, the company claiming that by the terms of the policy the directors are empowered to distribute the surplus at their discretion. The court decides that the plaintiff is entitled to a hearing. It says:

"If the surplus is not to be divided among those who have paid the premiums, but is to go eventually to the stockholders, the institution is builded upon a false pretense, for it has held out to its policy-holders the promise that this fund should be distributed among them, and it has avoided its taxes to the State upon the proposition that the fund was held for the exclusive benefit of the assured."

Three of the justices united in the prevailing opinion, one dissented, and one did not participate.

The Insurance Monitor (New York) thinks that the insurance companies have no immediate cause for alarm:

"It is truly a remarkable decision, but no expectant policy-holder need whet his appetite with the thought of the millions which he is entitled to share. . . . We have little doubt that the decision will be promptly overruled on appeal, and that of the court below sustained. The doctrine laid down is contrary to the principle of all rulings heretofore made. The directors appear to have been charged with arbitrarily apportioning a certain amount of surplus for dividends and ordering the rest reserved. What the court denies is not their right to reserve in their discretion such amount as the best interests of the company may require, but their right to make an arbitrary apportionment. Evidently, to our mind, the court was at sea as to the real character of their action, and when the matter is made clear, the decision itself will be of no moment.

"To assume that the distribution of surplus is not within the control of the directors is so revolutionary and destructive in its character, so contrary to all decisions heretofore rendered, that no intelligent court would sanction it for a moment. No ferment need be caused by Judge Woodward's extraordinary opinion."

Insurance (New York) apprehends trouble for the companies if the decision is affirmed:

"The decision in the Greef case, if it shall be affirmed by the court of appeals, whither, we assume, it will be taken for review, may prove very troublesome to the mutual companies. Their charters are much alike in respect of their provisions for mutuality and do not greatly differ from that of the Equitable, the effect of which has just been passed upon by the appellate division. These provisions are to be read in connection with the policy stipulations as to apportionment of surplus and are of controlling influence. It follows, according to the doctrine of this decision, that the policy-holder is not bound by what the company may determine in the matter of his dividends or dividend additions, but may challenge the terms of a proffered settlement in a legal proceeding. Suits are likely to multiply in consequence of this—not only suits brought in good faith, but suits stirred up by vexatious lawyers. Necessarily, too, it would seem, there must ensue a reduction of surplus. In fact by this decision a mutual life insurance company has no business to keep any net surplus by that name. . . . It is noticeable that in this year's New York Insurance Report both the Mutual and the New York seem to have hedged a little against a possible decision of this character."

Advances in Wages.—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) calls attention in its editorial columns to recent increases in the pay of workingmen in various parts of the country. "This sort of news," it says, "now attracts little attention. The movement has become such a general one that it would be easier to name the industries in which wages had not been increased than those in which they have been. The movement began with the steel and iron works and in collateral industries, but now has spread over the whole field of labor. Prosperity is so general that employment is within the reach of every man who honestly desires to work, and it is likely to continue so for a long time. Still better, the rate of pay is such that even the unskilled laborer is assured of more than a bare existence, and for the prudent and economical there is always a home, however humble, and some sort of independence in sight. Improvidence, of course, causes suffering and will continue to cause it, but conditions are so favorable now that the workingman need not want for the necessaries and many of the comforts of life.

"The position of the laborer in the United States is superior to that of any other country in the world. Indeed, it is so good that even well-informed men seldom realize it to its full extent. The pay received by skilled artisans in certain lines of industry and in certain establishments is not, of course, representative of the whole working population, but it shows the possibilities open to the toiler. As long as it is possible for these men to earn exceptional wages the masses of the industrial population can not be forced down to the position which a recent lecturer on English conditions described as barely keeping their lips above the water line. Hence the boast of Mr. Carnegie that the best paid labor in the world is employed by his firm in a sense applies to all American labor. In an address to the employees of Homestead Steel Works on the 5th of last November upon the opening of the $500,000 library and music-hall, he used these memorable words:

"'Perhaps, when upon the subject of the works, I may tell you that I had a statement of operations at Homestead last year, and found that the average earnings for the year of 311 working days, the average paid man and boy, common labor included, every man paid by the day, was $2.91 per day, $905 per year. Now, to know just what that means, the average at Pullman last year, I see, the highest ever made there, was $538. There is one proud satisfaction our firm have in business, they challenge to produce a record like this, and it is something all my partners and myself think of, and which cheers us in all the cares pertaining to business, which are neither few nor light, that this remains their due, they can truly say, and, indeed, the devoted wives or sweethearts of my partners can sew it in illuminated texts, and it might even be placed upon their tombstones: "Our firm paid the highest earnings ever paid to labor." The policy of the firm is that the men who work for the firm shall make higher earnings per year, upon the average, than those of other works, and also that the firm shall keep their works running as they have done, even during years of depression, which we have had for four years.'"

THE NEGRO AS A WORKINGMAN.

THE success of many of the proposed plans for solving the race question in the South depends upon the capacity of the colored man to perform labor requiring skill, originality, and the ability to plan and superintend the work of others. The latest project, for example, is a proposed settlement of several thousand colored people in the eastern part of Long Island, along the Peconic River. White men are to be allowed to invest money in the town's enterprises, but all the work, from the lowest grade to the highest, is to be done by colored people. Their capability for the higher forms of labor becomes, therefore, the important point upon which the success or failure of the scheme is likely to depend. Opportunely for this discussion, an article from the pen of Mr. Charles B. Spahr appears in *The Outlook*, telling the results of his researches in regard to the negro as an industrial factor. Mr. Spahr has traveled extensively through the South, questioning employers and employees, and observing for himself the condition and ability of the colored man. He gives first his findings as to the negro's laziness, beginning with the testimony of "a college graduate of exceptional intelligence," who had employed negroes in a little town in Kentucky:

"This man not only knows ten times as much about negroes as I do, but in some ways likes them better, so that his adverse testimony could not, apparently, be ruled out on the ground of prejudice. Yet the point about which he was surest regarding the negro was his ineradicable laziness. Ordinary negroes, he said, do not work more than one day in six. They may work a few days straight ahead, but then they will knock off, for some excuse or none, and not try to get work till every cent they have earned has been spent. Sixty days in the year would cover all the work they do. He did not question the liberality of this estimate, and when we met a negro employee of his at the station—whom he admitted to be a good workman—the negro was shrewdly noncommittal about the justice of the generalization. The crowd of

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idle negroes about the station gave it apparent support, and he would have laughed at my caring what the negroes themselves said about it when I questioned a group of them in front of a negro store at the railway junction, twenty miles away, where I was detained a couple of hours, and spent the whole time talking with negroes. I myself, at that time, doubted their testimony, but when, later, I questioned employers of negro labor upon a large scale, I found that they were altogether right and he altogether wrong. It is true that at Birmingham the vice-president of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company told me that the uncertainty of negro labor made it necessary for his company to keep twenty per cent. more negroes on their rolls than could be at work at the same time, while with white labor no more need be kept on the rolls than there were places for. But even this moderate statement of the greater irregularity of negro labor had to be still further modified after my talk with the superintendent in direct charge of one of the Tennessee Company's largest works. The superintendent's statement was that while the negro's tendency to lay off for camp-meetings, funerals, and picnics of course amounted to something, the negro was no more likely than the white man to be away from his job because of drunkenness, and that the negro laborers could stand the hot work at the furnaces more steadily than the whites. For the hard, hot work at the furnaces, for which the negroes were employed, he thought that just as many extra men on the pay-rolls would be needed if all the labor were white. And when I found that the day's labor was a twelve-hours' stretch in the intense heat, I did not wonder that the negro averaged hardly four days out of five. This favorable testimony at Birmingham was supported whenever I talked with men who employed enough negroes to generalize from. On the great cotton plantation which I visited in the Black Belt, the planter told me that his negro tenants worked from sun-up till sun-down day after day, except during the season when the crops were laid by and the 'protracted meetings' were held. At the barrel-head factory at Jonesboro', where negro labor was employed almost exclusively, the proprietor, an Indiana man, said that one of the reasons he hired negroes was because he found it difficult to get white men who worked steadily, tho he paid the same wages as at the North. This was probably an exaggeration on the other side. But while negro labor, on the whole, did not seem to be quite as steady as white, the difference was so small that it was hard to account for the gross exaggerations of negro laziness uttered with such confidence by intelligent whites. Apparently the good-humored contempt in which negroes are held keeps the whites from learning what the negroes themselves think upon such matters, while the disposition to ridicule the inferior race keeps the generalizations to its discredit in perpetual circulation, while those to its credit are rarely made and never repeated."

Negroes are hired for the hardest work, Mr. Spahr tells us; white men for the work requiring the most skill. White men are also given the work requiring the greater responsibility:

"In the furnaces at Birmingham, where the negroes outnumbered the whites about ten to one, all the foremen I saw were whites. The reason for this, I was told by the superintendent, was not merely the greater ability of the whites to take the responsibility of management, but the unwillingness of the negroes to be bossed by their own race. Thus the 'fourth estate'—like our own third estate in the past—is being kept down by its preference for leadership from the class above. On the largest cotton plantation I visited I was glad to find that the foreman was a negro and a most successful manager in every part of the work—even when his employer hired convict labor to supplement that of his regular tenants and hands. But such cases were rare. Farmers who expressed to me the strongest preference for negro labor because of its cheapness told me that it did not pay to hire a negro to clear land or to do any work where he had to be left to manage for himself. Negro labor, in fact, was spoken of by Southern farmers as Italian labor is by Northern contractors. You can drive it to do a great deal, but it requires a great deal of driving. One or two farmers who preferred white labor put their preference solely on the ground that you could go away and leave a white workman to shift for himself, while the negro didn't do well unless you were standing over him. The owner of the great cotton plantation, it is true, said that he had no difficulty whatever in getting good work from negro hands by letting them know how much work he expected of them, and praising them for doing the work well. By spurring a negro's ambition, he said, you could get any amount of work out of him. This employer, however, was the exception both in judgment and in kindliness. Under ordinary employers the great mass of negroes—even more, perhaps, than the great mass of Italians—work inefficiently when not under close supervision, and even goading. The proverb that 'every country has the Jew it deserves' can be applied with equal truth to the laborers. Every country has the labor it deserves. The methods used for generations with the slave labor of the South, as with the servile labor of Italy, have left their marks in the irresponsibility of the workmen, their inability to manage for themselves, and a disposition to relax effort when external pressure is removed. They have also left their impress in the negro's unreadiness and inability to handle machinery. Again and again I was told that 'machinery doesn't pay with negro labor.' Here again the situation is only a little worse than in the countries of continental Europe where the servility of the laborers has long been demanded. The first, the one prerequisite to the industrial elevation of the negro is the development of self-reliant manhood."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MAYBE Secretary Alger is a little hard of hearing.—*The Journal, Sioux City.*

UNCLE KRÜGER'S justly celebrated whiskers are standing at an unusually militant angle.—*The News, Detroit.*

DEWEY will be the most satisfactory return from that $20,000,000 Philippine investment.—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

WHILE suspicion was not invited to the peace conference, the Czar is said to be in favor of disarming it.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

SOME of these days China will get mad and demand a "sphere of influence" in the Chinese empire.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

THE king of New York beggars is said to be worth $100,000, but we are not told of which college he is president.—*The Record, Chicago.*

THE future Daughters of the Revolution in Luzon will be under great expense in buying brass for tablets to mark the former capitals.—*The Times, Pittsburg.*

SENATOR VEST has discovered that the Louisiana purchase was unconstitutional, thus putting the laugh on the St. Louis people who propose to celebrate the event.—*The Post, Washington.*

ON the morning of his famous battle Admiral Dewey stopped fighting to eat, but the indications are that when he returns to the United States he will have to fight to stop eating.—*The Courier-Journal, Louisville.*

THE discovery by Mr. William Dean Howells that Spanish writers of fiction are better than our own must have been based upon a close study of Spanish war despatches during the recent conflict.—*The News, Baltimore.*

HE'S SORRY FOR IT NOW.

Andrew Carnegie said, in an unguarded moment, that it was disgraceful to die rich.—*The Tribune, Minneapolis.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE CURSE IN EDUCATION.

WE hear a good deal from time to time of the benefits of education, but it is not often that we find any one who has the temerity to face the American people and tell them that its pet idol, its universal solvent for all ills, is in most instances no better than a curse. Miss Rebecca Harding Davis, in *The North American Review* (May), states with characteristic energy and positiveness her conviction that the popular attitude upon the subject of education is an illusion. Every nation has its rules for national health, and the American nation has a number which it particularly prizes. She says:

"The most urgent of these rules—the one in which the American puts absolute faith—is, 'Educate; send every boy and girl to school.' It never occurs to the American that there can be a mistake or room for hesitancy there. He may have his doubts as to the efficacy of religion. . . . He may never put it into words, but his belief is that the great American nation is now quite too strong to need any fathering by an invisible power. As his trust in God has lessened, his faith in man has increased. Educate a man, he says, teach him mathematics, chemistry, or what not, and he can take care of himself in the universe. It is this unspoken creed that has made the schoolhouse a fetish in the United States. Whether it stands in a village in New England, or in a Florida swamp or in an Indian reservation, we all believe that a life-giving ichor goes out of it which will conquer not only ignorance, but poverty and crime."

Yet after all, will intellectual education conquer crime? Miss Davis thinks not, and gives two facts which point strongly in the direction of her argument. We quote her as follows:

"First: On the table before me lies the annual report for 1898 of the inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary in Pennsylvania. Here is one item: Ninety-one convicts who were in the prison last year had served one or more terms in it before. Of these hardened offenders, only nine were unable to read and write. Of eight no record had been kept; but as the majority of them were forgers and counterfeiters, they evidently had received some mental training. The remaining seventy-four were all educated, having attended school for from two to nine years.

"Another fact: Three years after the opening of free schools in London, a marked increase was noticed in the number of juvenile offenders in the city prisons and reformatories. There was, too, a change in the kind of crimes committed by them. The number of boys and young men convicted of forgery, grand larceny, and intricate swindling schemes was more than doubled, while the number of sneak thieves, drunkards, and pickpockets was lessened by one half. As the years passed, the proportion of educated criminals largely increased."

As to the moral culture that may exist without intellectual education, Miss Davis draws this picture:

"Again: About fifteen years ago I was in a lonely corner of Louisiana—a district of pale green prairies sloping down to the Gulf, dotted with the half-cultivated farms of the French Acadians. There they had been since they left Acadie years before. An isolated, separate clan, they had retained the character, the handicrafts, and the bits of homely, useful knowledge which they brought with them, and also the same utter ignorance of the outer world. Very few of them could read or write. The men tilled the fields on the shores of the black bayoux which crept lazily through bank of purple and yellow *fleurs-de-lis*, and the women in their cabins wove the soft, gray cotton stuffs in which they all were clad. They had no railways, no schoolhouses, no bosses with schemes for making big fortunes, no politics and no newspapers. For years there had not been a case from among them in the parish court of theft or adultery or murder. They worked enough to keep them from want; they went to mass in the morning, and to a dance at night. They were faithful husbands, loyal friends, tender mothers; a single-minded, honest, merry folk. What more would you have?"

The writer tells of a village community in a remote corner of New England where fifty years ago the men and women had the elements of a useful knowledge—could read and write—but had not gone through the "course" now prescribed for their posterity in the same place. Life in this whaling village was full of hard work, but not destitute of fun and healthy human activity. This is the picture she draws of their present estate:

"The young girls of X—— go through 'the course,' nibbling at a dozen sciences, and philosophies, and two or three languages, long enough to learn the flavor of each, but not long enough to find any actual food for their brains; not long enough even to teach them the first lesson of education—how little they know. They find no place as teachers, for New England is filled with women competent to teach, standing in rows waiting for a vacancy. These X—— 'young ladies'—for they are careful to give themselves that degree—settle down at home. They will not cook nor wash, as their mothers do; they are no longer of the class of trades-people; they are unfitted to marry the honest laborers on the farms; they mope and look at the world in false lights through their tears; and join the great army of half-starved, hysteric, morbid women in New England—the most useless figures, perhaps, in the world's swarming myriads. The majority of the young men return and wait in vain for work in which their book learning will prove effective. They have no capital to go into business; the professions are enormously overcrowded; they look down with contempt on the trades or any manual labor, in which was their chance for useful, earnest lives."

What is the source from which these evils of education, which we thought blessings, flow? Miss Davis probes the problem and sums up the conclusion of the whole matter as follows:

"What, then, is wrong? Too much education? No! No sane man can doubt that to educate a human being, so as to develop his individual capacity and to fit him for his especial place in life, is the best thing we can do for him. It is a gift to him from his fellow men second only to that of life. But it must be given with wisdom and discrimination.

"Now what wisdom, what discrimination, do we show when we educate our boys and girls? When we set out flowers in a garden, we give to each the position and the food and the water suited to its peculiar needs. The research of many generations has made us wise in the queer idiosyncrasies of lilies and roses and tulips, and taught us how to bring out the full strength of every root or graft. But we cultivate human souls *en masse*. Into that aforesaid schoolhouse, of which we boast with such fervor, are going to-day countless legions of little Pats and Jans and Sambos—boys with a myriad differing capacities, tendencies, and destinies. And each is crammed with the same dose of unassimilated facts—the alphabets of a dozen sciences, which he never learns to put together into an intelligible word. Nothing more cruel and ridiculous was ever done in the world. It is the old story of the boys of Dotheboys Hall, who were ranged into a row while Mrs. Squeers ladled into each gaping mouth the same dose of treacle and sulfur. One of the foremost teachers in the country, the head of a great preparatory school, once said to me: 'True education is to find the quality and bent of each pupil's mind, and give it only such food as will develop them.' I glanced at the pile of text-books—huge accumulations of bare questions and answers—lying on his desk. 'What can I do?' he said, with a despairing shrug. 'My boys must "pass" in all of these books to enter college, and in college the aim still is to "pass," not to grow.' . . . . . .

"When will Americans see that there is no blessing like the education which we can use; but that the education which we can not use is a curse?"

The Spell of Paderewski.—The London *Academy* prints the following note from a correspondent who had attended Paderewski's recent performance at the Queen's Hall, London, "as an example of the extraordinary effect which this remarkable pianist exercises upon hearers of almost every kind":

"Men called him Paderewski, this sad-faced messenger of the gods. His name does not matter; where he is, he is not. Bee-

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thoven and Chopin *are*. Their spirits may rest, for they have found a voice. . . . I breathed rare mountain air for days. The spell was upon me. I had walked with the gods. I felt I could be my ideal self. I could be, do, suffer anything. I could go to the stake for any cause if Paderewski would play my funeral march. . . . Mr. Wood thought he was conducting that orchestra, I suppose. He was not. Paderewski held it in the hollow of his hand. He fixed his eye upon it and the men played as they had never played before in all their lives. He magnetized it. In playing with him it was greater than itself. He was the soul of it. It bore him up on the wings of an orchestra inspired. It sank into silence with him and died away in pianissimos that came in far echoes from over the hills of silence. Great Beethoven faded, and Chopin spoke to us with his own voice. We listened, breathless, to the end, when the strange spirit whispered to us in one mighty passage after another. Gigantic passages they were, yet no one thought 'how clever,' each one felt 'how great,' as the spirit came along in its last glorious march, upborne by the inspired orchestra. It was like the march of some white war-horse of the gods. It passed on to victory, out of sight, and deafening cheers brought the vision to an end, and I went out into the night walking in a land of ghosts."

A REMARKABLE COLLECTION OF BALZAC RELICS.

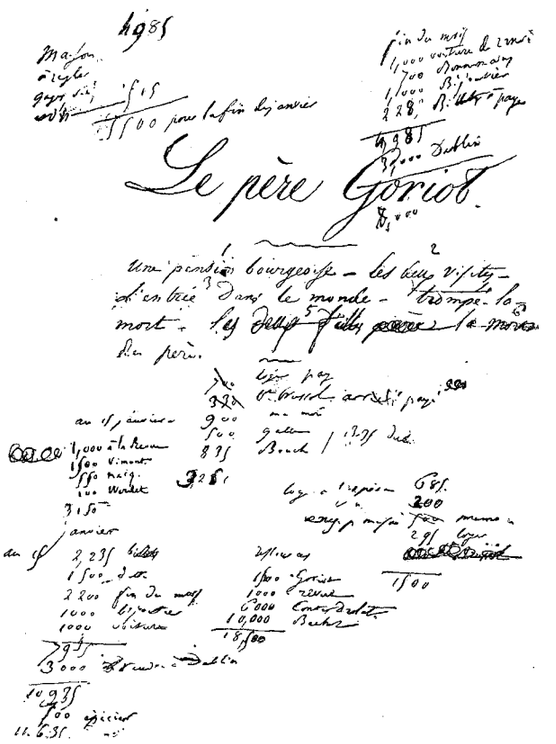
THE centenary of Balzac's birth, which is to be celebrated next month at his native city of Tours, is causing a renewal of interest in whatever relates to France's great novelist. What is probably the rarest and most extensive collection of Balzac relics in the world exists at Brussels in the mansion of the Vicomte de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul, a Flemish nobleman who has devoted many years and hundreds of thousands of francs to this labor of love. Of its treasures, which include priceless portraits, absolutely unique casts, scores of manuscripts, and most interesting personal effects of the author of "La Comédie Humaine," M. Normand, in *L'Illustration* (May 6) writes as follows:

COAT OF ARMS—RASTIGNAC.

"The Balzac collection of M. de Lovenjoul is of extraordinary variety and richness. With the exception of three or four, all the manuscripts of Balzac's novels are in his possession. Here also are the proofs, laden with corrections, here the unpublished alternative readings, here the bundles of letters recovered after the publication of 'The Correspondence of Balzac.' And here also are the innumerable unedited fragments: the literary projects, the sketches in outline; the commencements and the ends of novels; admirable pages left incomplete; the commencement—often the recommencement—of works never written; in fact, the whole world of ideas which was in gestation in the fruitful brain when death came."

COAT OF ARMS—RUBEMPRÉ.

Many of the manuscripts had been sold to M. de Lovenjoul by the families of those to whom Balzac had given them. Other things were acquired by him after the sale of Balzac's effects which took place after the death of Mme. de Balzac in 1882. All the furniture, it seems, was taken in vans to the public auction place; but, wondrous to relate, the literary treasures of Balzac's papers, judged to be valueless, were thrown out of the windows! Many of the more knowing inhabitants of the quarter came to gather them in the court. An enterprising shoemaker, among others, took away a great quantity. Thus the shoemaker played



PAGE FACSIMILE MANUSCRIPT "LE PÈRE GORIOT."

the part of a kindly Providence. M. de Lovenjoul discovered him and relieved him of his priceless literary findings. It is not often that a shoemaker has so deserved the thanks of mankind.

To-day all these things are systematically arranged and classified in the vast library of M. de Lovenjoul. The Balzac collection is a field which its proprietor cultivates with religious reverence. Among the many portraits of Balzac possessed by M. de Lovenjoul is the original daguerreotype, wholly unique, a reproduction of which is given herewith. It was taken in 1842, in St. Petersburg. The likeness is said to be extraordinarily good. The usual portraits of Balzac have been made, not from this original, but from retouched imperfect plates, and the ex-

PORTRAIT OF BALZAC BY GAVARNI.

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pression is different and far less clear and satisfactory than that given in this authentic likeness.

Balzac possessed a very beautiful hand. M. de Lovenjoul is fortunately in possession of a cast of it which is one of the chief treasures of his collection. The hand is always an expressive organ of the anatomy—how much greater interest then must the hand of a great writer possess for us! When M. Rodin, the sculptor, who went to Brussels to copy it, saw this hand he exclaimed, "I have now everything I need. With this hand I will restore the whole Balzac!" In a like manner, remarks M. Normand, Cuvier had need only of the vertebra in order to reconstruct the anatomy of the monster antediluvians.

ORIGINAL DAGUERREOTYPE OF BALZAC.

We know, says M. Normand, of what excessive exertions Balzac was capable. Following is one of his celebrated "monthly bulletins"—lists of the works which he wished to finish in four or five weeks. This bulletin is that of September, 1834. It reads thus:

"Finish Seraphita.
Write the conclusion of Melmoth.
The Memories of a Young Married Woman.
The Blossom of the Pea.
Cæsar Birotteau.
A Daughter of Paris.
Finish the Girl with the Golden Eyes.
A Drama Beside the Sea."

Then is a dash, and lower down appears, doubtless as a memorandum:

"Adventures of an Idea.
Le Père Goriot.
Make the corrections in L. Lambert.
Complete the seventh decastich."

CAST OF BALZAC'S HAND, PHOTOGRAPHED BY ALEXANDRE.

Among the autographs and curious details of Balzac's manuscripts which the count has allowed M. Normand to photograph, we choose for reproduction here the first page of the manuscript of "Père Goriot." The important rôle played by the money question in the life of Balzac is here evident. Thus we see, remarks M. Normand, that the great man halts a moment from time to time in his production of a great masterpiece to square his figures and to try to balance his terrible account! The facsimile will speak for itself.

M. Normand tells of another curious literary habit of Balzac's. He always desired that the characters of his novels should have a perfectly clear, well-defined existence, as tho they were actually living on earth. Therefore their family, their civil relations and state were scrupulously elaborated in his mind, and their names were carefully chosen. Not a detail relative to their social condition was neglected by the painstaking novelist. Those of his heroes who belonged to the nobility or even those who inherited a noble name were provided with an heraldic blazon appropriate to their origin. In order to construct this phantom armory, says M. Normand, Balzac had recourse to the special knowledge of a distinguished heraldist among his friends, M. Ferdinand de Gramont. The latter was pleased to humor his caprice. And one day he brought to Honoré de Balzac a little pamphlet bearing this title: "Book of Heraldry, with Studies of Inclinations, Composed and Dedicated to M. de Balzac by Ferdinand de Gramont, Gentleman." It was not an improvisation. The "Book of Heraldry" had cost Balzac's friend many weeks of labor. All the shields had been constructed according to the rules of heraldry, carefully designed, and minutely described. Two of the armorial bearings of characters of Balzac are described in this book and reproduced in facsimile herewith.

Balzac, always preoccupied with the minutest details, made a number of corrections in many of these arms. Finally, Mme. de Bocarmé enblazoned them for him in water-color.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST

KIPLING'S WOMEN.

FEW or none would dispute the fact that the men in Kipling's stories are superior to the women. The story itself and the exigencies of plot are in each case arranged for the man, who occupies the central place, chief luminary in the Kipling solar system; while about him, more or less vague in the distance and undefined as to outline, revolves the woman in her proper place as lesser light. A writer in the New York *Times* (May 13) calls attention to several particulars of Mr. Kipling's delineations of women. He says:

"The truth of the matter is that Mr. Kipling's understanding of woman is exceedingly limited; he has but little appreciation of those elements of life and character for which she stands, and, in consequence, regards her as a serious factor only in so far as she affects man. He is carried away by his enthusiasm for physical bravery and self-assertive strength, to the disregard of passive endurance and moral elevation.

"To his credit, however, be it said, his sins are rather those of omission than of commission; he does not so much distort women as neglect them—that is, the best type of women. It would not be fair to complain of Mrs. Herriott in 'The Gadsbys,' or of Mrs. Wessington in 'The Phantom Rickshaw,' or of any of the rest of their kind, any more than it would be fair to blame Thackeray for Becky Sharp. We have the right of complaint only when by all his writings an author demonstrates his inability to conceive of woman at her highest.

"Can this charge be brought against Mr. Kipling? With certain reservations, yes. He seems aware of the existence of noble women only as the blind man guesses at objects of which he has heard only the name; he lacks the power to form their concepts in his own mind vividly, realistically; they remain shadowy, indistinct, only half alive. Take 'The Brushwood Boy,' for example, where the hero and heroine hold much the same moral point of view. Which of them is it that lives, moves, and has a being? The man, of course. The woman is but a silhouette, a dream girl necessary to the hero's development. It is the man, ever the man, who claims our attention and sympathy. And yet one must admit that what there is of the girl is all right. It is simply that she is too intangible, too shadowy, for us to grasp; she is only a sketch, never completed or intended to be completed."

The writer thinks that at least once Mr. Kipling has made an approach to success in portraying a feminine type, tho success

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even here is qualified by his limitations of knowledge concerning the deeper realities of woman's nature. And curiously enough this one well-drawn woman character is a semi-masculine one. The writer says:

"The nearest Mr. Kipling has ever come to portraying a noble, attractive woman is in 'William the Conqueror.' In a way, William is a very successful character, but she is representative rather of fine masculine traits than of those essentially feminine. She is not attractive in the manner belonging to women; she wins our admiration in spite of her sex instead of because of it."

LORENZO PEROSI: PRIEST-COMPOSER.

THE recent production in New York, under ecclesiastical auspices, of Perosi's oratorio, "The Raising of Lazarus," did not prove to be a musical event of such importance as had been expected. Rome, Paris, and Berlin have in turn been in a state of effervescence over Perosi's claims to greatness, but New York accepts him calmly, not to say chillingly, and declares that he is not the prodigy he has been pronounced. Mr. W. J. Henderson, the musical critic of the New York *Times*, says of the composer:

"It will not be easy to account for the furor which this talented young priest has caused in Italy, unless it chance that other compositions shall show him in a different light. It must be that the organists and choir masters of the Roman church are neglecting the mighty masterpieces of their treasure-house. To be sure there are not many Roman oratorios. The Protestants have the best of these works, tho what there is in the 'Messiah' of Handel to prevent its use by the Catholic church does not appear to the lay mind. The Roman church has a glorious heritage of music. For three centuries past her ritual has attracted the attention of modern composers with all the resources of the orchestra, which the Catholic composers were the first to use in the church. Before the dawn of the seventeenth century the great masters of 'a capella' composition enriched the treasury of the Roman church with works which will live as long as music itself. Some of this old music is still heard in the private chapel of the Vatican. It can not be that the authorities of the church are deceived into supposing that such music as that of the 'Resurrection of Lazarus' is the equal of the immortal masterpieces of the followers of Palestrina or of the contemporaries of him and Lasso. If, indeed, it be true that some antidote to the insidious poison of the passionate works of the young Italian school of opera composers is needed, it seems hardly likely that it will be found in the 'Lazarus' of Perosi, unless, indeed, the excitement caused by listening to the too highly spiced music of the stage is to be allayed by copious drafts of an opiate."

Music Trades and Musical America deals with the oratorio and Don Lorenzo Perosi's claims in trenchant style:

"The 'Resurrection of Lazarus,' produced on Sunday night at the Metropolitan Opera-House, proved conclusively that Perosi is not a marvel, nor even a very talented composer, that his 'boom' was exaggerated and ridiculously inflated, and—that the sly old fox, Ricordi, of Milan, has known only one superior as a managerial promoter, and that man was Phineas T. Barnum, whose methods the shrewd Italian has duplicated most successfully.

"There are a bushel of reasons why 'Lazarus' is not a great work, and why its composer is merely an ordinarily talented young man, with refined musical instincts, and of some thorough theoretical knowledge; but in place of inflicting on our readers learned diatribes against Perosi's orchestration, handling of vocal parts, barrenness of melodic invention, and looseness of construction, I shall cite an expressive anecdote that contains within itself, and within one word, the entire criticism that I have to offer.

"Liszt was once conversing with a friend about Reinecke (he whose compositions are more remarkable for quantity than quality).

"'There are just six reasons why Reinecke will never be great,' remarked the friend.

"'And they are?' inquired Liszt.

"'The first,' continued the friend, 'is that he lacks inspiration; the second——'

"'Enough, enough,' cried Liszt; 'spare me the other five; they are superfluous.'"

The Criterion, which is an advocate of whatever adds dignity to the stage of to-day, passes a less sweeping judgment on the composer, altho it does not take his present claims to greatness altogether seriously. It says:

"It has been claimed for Perosi that he is to revive the old sacredness and the old melodiousness of ancient church music. There is in general an apparent faith and reverence, but at times a most startling flippancy, as in the quickstep that follows Christ's words to the servant that Lazarus's sickness is not unto death, but for the glory of God. It may be meant to denote the joyful return of the servant, but it was certainly the most unholy rejoicing ever known. To add to its lack of dignity, the orchestra took it much faster than its metronome mark. . . . And yet when all is said, and when it is remembered that Perosi is a very young man, the work must be received with respect. It shows occasional bad taste, but it is not ignorant or unmusicianly. It shows as little slavishness to Wagnerism as is possible to-day. It is never monotonous and never pedantic. It somehow flows earnestly along, and there is both blood and music in the young man's veins. . . . . .

"Perosi has laid much stress on the evangelical effect of his work; but this is not to be great, judging from the languor of most of the audience, and a remark overheard as it passed between two wondering Irishmen as they marveled at the rising and falling of the singers: 'Oi shud t'ink it wud be veery wearin' on the—the pants.'

"And one other said that the composer's name should be 'Paresis Perosi.'

"But, to repeat, he is a learned youngster and a gifted. He will bear watching."

Perosi's career presents much that is of interest to the student of music, and as he is likely—being but twenty-six—to be often heard from in the future, we subjoin the following brief sketch of his life from the pen of the Paris correspondent of *The Home Journal*:

"The career of Don Perosi offers salient features to biographers. He was born, as the expression goes, 'with his fingers on the keyboard.' His father was, and is yet, chapel-master of the Cathedral of Tortona. At six years the little Lorenzo received his first piano-lesson from him, and afterward learned to play the organ under his instruction. At the age of fourteen, on reading the 'Jephthah' of Carissimi, Perosi is said to have declared that he intended to write oratorios himself. Perhaps this early knowledge of his own capabilities and mission is the secret of his having been able to accomplish so much in so short a time. In 1890 he accepted the position of organist at the College of Mont Cassin. Two years later he studied for about two months at the Conservatory of Milan; then went to Ratisbon, where he thoroughly examined the science of vocal counterpoint. It is not surprising to read that soon afterward he received the appointment of director of the Chapel of St. Mark, at Venice. Recently he has been called to the directorship of the Sistine Chapel, by the Pope—the highest gift of its kind that he can receive.

"Tho he is only twenty-six years old, Don Perosi has already composed four oratorios. He intends to make the Pope the subject of an oratorio, in order to thank him for the encouragement and protection he has shown to him in his artistic career. M. Camille Bellaigue, in a magazine article welcoming the young composer to Paris, said of him: 'He is not only prophet in his own country, but he is almost a god there. Let him be welcome in ours, and, since Italy sends us her Benjamin, him whom she calls to-day her well-loved son, let us hear him.'"

The Chautauqua Assembly announcements include a number of courses in literature. Among the most notable are those to be given by Prof. C. T. Winchester, of Wesleyan University, Prof. Alcée Fortier, Tulane University, and Mr. Walter H. Page, the editor of *The Atlantic Monthly*. Mr. Page's lectures are particularly interesting in their scope, and will comprise a consideration of the present status of literature as a profession in the United States—the principles and practice of the literary craft, elements necessary to success, and an analysis of some recent novels which have attained commercial success. The machinery of present-day literature—journalism, magazines, publishers, copyright, etc., will also be dealt with.

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THE BROWNING LOVE-LETTERS AGAIN.

THE question of the propriety of publishing the Browning letters still attracts much notice from the critics. In addition to articles in the English journals which we quoted recently, we give some excerpts from late numbers of American literary periodicals. The New York *Times* (Saturday Review supplement), in an article of two columns and a half, experiences a change of heart, and is now quite sure, after a careful rereading of the letters, that their publication has been "a boon to the world in general," and that our loss would have been great had Mr. Barrett Browning decided to destroy them. The writer says:

"It is probably true of many other persons that once they have recovered from the shock produced on their minds at first, the letters have vastly grown upon them. The publication has in fact been justified to them by the supreme value of the letters as literature, by their absorbing and elevating interest, and by their value as revelations of character in two gifted beings."

The Times believes that "in these noble letters, not one word of which we would willingly spare, not one word of which is foolish or merely trifling," there is to be found ample justification not only on account of the high conception of realized love which they hold up to men and women, but from words of Mrs. Browning herself in which she expresses her view of what is fitting in other cases. The article continues:

"They are indeed letters which might well be held up as an example to lovers for all time. As Leslie Stephen so well puts it:

"'When we have a man and a woman of genius, may it not be good for the world to know even, in the fullest detail, how they loved and revealed their love to each other, and how the love ennobled their lives and their work? . . . Nobody will learn much from the flirtations of the ordinary human being, or even of the second rank of ephemeral celebrities. But when we have to do with so unique a case—with a man of undisputed preeminence in his art, and a woman worthy of him—must it not be good for us to watch every heartbeat, and follow the most minute developments of the great passion of their lives?'

"And does not Miss Barrett herself write in a letter to Browning dated February 17, 1846, after first referring to her fondness for printed letters as 'the most vital part of biography,' and to her ability to 'read book after book of such nature,' does she not add:

"'If the secrets of our daily lives and inner souls may instruct other surviving souls, let them be open to men hereafter, even as they are to God now. Dust to dust, and soul-secrets to humanity. These are natural heirs to all these things.'

"She goes on to say that even tho she might shrink from the publicity herself, or even destroy sacred personal papers, still she 'would never call such natural weakness a virtue.' What if even now, and much more so in the coming years, these letters, revealing two such beautiful souls, letters so completely free from the trivialities of smaller natures, should come to stand for much more than the poems themselves; or, if we should henceforth read the poems in the light of the revelation of these letters, what a debt of gratitude we should owe for their bestowal."

Poet Lore for May thus expresses itself upon the same subject:

"The spiritual beauty of the love revealed in these 'Letters of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett' is so magnetic that it makes their reader, too, this more than half-century later, fall in love with the writers. To any one moved inwardly by the exalted eloquence of 'R. B. and E. B. B., a Poem,' expressed not in words but in personality, the son's publication of the letters making known that poem is not an irreverence but a beneficence. How else? As if because many persons enter shrines with disrepect there should therefore be no shrines open to approach! Rather is such an unveiling of a living poem justified to whomsoever it is a shrine, conferring a blessing, awakening an inspiration. An indiscretion it may be to him who enters with unanointed eyes; but, for his blindness he alone, and not these letters, is to blame. They are merely the portal of an opportunity. In due season, now that knowledge among men of a spiritual marvel is no impertinence to the mortal life of the artists who created it, and can be none to their immortal life, why should any one be debarred from heeding the music and harkening to the metaphor of the poem they devised out of their own lives? Life itself they both regarded as the best material for artistry, and their love-life was an expression, like their written works, of their poetic power to idealize the real. Aside from the unusual and inspiring development of character in these two lovers, one of them, Elizabeth Barrett, in one of these very letters, reinforces this point of view by herself combating the standpoint that the biographical material in letters should be kept behind locked doors, or for privileged persons. Miss Martineau is the 'she' referred to here:

"'She does not object to her letters being shown about in MS., notwithstanding the anathema against all printers of the same (which completes the extravagance of the unreason, I think), and people are more anxious to see them from their presumed nearness to annihilation. . . . If her principle were carried out, there would be an end! Death would be deader from henceforth. Also it is a wrong, selfish principle and unworthy of her whole life and profession. . . . Not that I do not intimately understand the shrinking back from the idea of publicity on any terms—not that I would not myself destroy papers of mine which were sacred to *me* for personal reasons—but then I never would call this natural weakness virtue—nor would I, as a teacher of the public, announce it and attempt to justify it, as an example to other minds and acts, I hope.'

"Nor does Robert fail to add, later, in another association, a corroborative word against objections 'to confessions and autobiographies in general,' his idea being that whatever *dishonors* the man may be withheld from public gaze after death: 'Only the littleness and temporary troubles, the petty battles with foes, which is but a moment's work however the success may be, all *that* might go. . . . I would have the customary "habit," as we say, of the man preserved, . . . telling the true story of his life.'"

NOTES.

LILLIAN WHITING has in press a new work entitled "A Study of Elizabeth Barrett Browning," the aim of which is to trace the development of Mrs. Browning's mind as revealed in her poems. The manifold influences surrounding the lifelong invalid are brought out.

MARIE CORELLI, who has not written a long and serious piece of fiction for some little time, has a new novel under way which she regards as her masterpiece, and by which she wishes to be remembered by posterity, if she is to be remembered at all. The book is quite in her early style, the scene is Rome, and the subject relates to certain phases of Roman Catholicism.

MR. FRANK NORRIS, the author of "McTeague," now associated with the publishing house of Doubleday & McClure, is one of Mr. McClure's new "discoveries." He was until recently an editorial writer on the San Francisco *Wave*, and it was his serial, "Moran," in that journal, which first attracted the eye of the Eastern publisher. "McTeague" is having a large sale, and has been highly commended by Mr. Howells.

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S new quarterly, *The Anglo-Saxon*, is not, it seems, the first magazine of this name. As far back as 1849, the Longmans issued an illustrated quarterly so entitled, devoted to matters relating to the Anglo-Saxon race in ancient and modern times. It contained colored plates and an Anglo-Saxon calendar. The periodical ended with four issues, which were afterward bound in a large handsome volume.

MR. STEPHEN CRANE, according to the London *Times*, is at work on two war novels, one relating to some Cuban episodes of the Spanish-American conflict of last year, and the other to the Greco-Turkish war. The first is not yet named. The latter is to be called "Active Service," and will be ready for summer reading. It is similar in general style to "The Red Badge of Courage." The hero and heroine have many stirring adventures on battle-fields in northern Greece, and the battle scenes are strikingly and graphically described.

IN the introduction to a "Memorial Edition" of Dickens, published in London, some curious facts are given concerning the sums which Dickens received for his earlier works. For "Pickwick" he received £2,500. Five years later, however, his generous publishers, Chapman & Hall, gave him a third share in the copyright on the understanding that he would write another novel for them. "Nicholas Nickleby" was the fruit of the agreement, and for it Dickens received £3,000, the copyright reverting to him at the end of five years.

WILLIAM L. ALDEN, writing from London to the New York *Times*, says that a translation of D'Annunzio's "L'Innocente" has just appeared in England under the rather strange title of "The Victim," Mr. Alden writes:

"I regret to see the prominence that is given to D'Annunzio by the translation of his novels into English. I grant that he is the master of a beautiful and poetical style, and that there is a genuine power in him, but his books are eminently unhealthy. I have not the slightest objection to plain speaking, and I heartily agree with those who claim that novels should not be written as if they were to be read exclusively by schoolgirls. Still, I like what is free from disease, and D'Annunzio's books seem to be thoroughly infected with disease. To take an extreme example, Zola writes with the utmost plainness, but his books are not unhealthy, however ugly they may be. They are the work of a strong, healthy man, who is thoroughly sane and moral in his view of things. But D' Annunzio writes like a neurotic, as well as an erotic, young man."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

ELECTRICITY AND THE IDEAL CITY.

UNDER this heading we are assured by *The Electrical Review*, in a leading editorial, that the ideal city dreamed of by the civic reformer is to-day a possibility, at least so far as physical conditions go; and that its attainment—if we get it—will be due to advances in electrotechnics. Allowing for that professional enthusiasm which has always induced the cobbler to declare that "there's nothing like leather," it must be confessed that there is truth in these claims. Says *The Review:*

"Perhaps the three most essential elements of a community fulfilling the ideal conditions will be prompt transit from part to part, freedom from dirt of all kinds, and quiet. It seems to-day almost hopeless to consider the latter as a possible characteristic even of the most advanced community, but the fact is that we are nearer suppressing unnecessary noises to-day than ever before. Any one who will analyze the mingled sounds that constitute the uproar of a great city will find that probably nine tenths are due, directly or indirectly, to the presence among us of the horse. He also is responsible for practically all of the dirt of our cities, and, singularly enough, for all of the flies, which are such an annoyance in the warm season. Hence the suppression of the horse would mean cleanliness, quiet, and that beatific condition of things in which the house-fly would be as rare as the robin.

"This may at first sound a little far-fetched, but it must be remembered that the greater part of the noise of a city is due to the roar of wheel-traffic over stone-paved streets. Similarly, far the greater part of the dirt of city streets is due to the working up of the subsoil through the interstices of stone pavements, to the grinding of the latter under the wheels of heavy trucks, etc., and directly to the horse himself."

Horses, argues *The Review* editor, should be kept in the country, where they belong. We can then have asphalt everywhere, which will keep down dust and mud, and substitute the noiseless motion of pneumatic-tired wheels for the clack of hoofs and the rattle of iron tires. In that happy day, to quote again—

"our cities—lighted by electricity, clean because never allowed to become unclean, quiet because of the absence of most of the noise-making anachronisms surviving to-day—will become almost ideal places of residence. It is not an idle dream to look forward to municipal conditions which shall combine quiet, cleanliness, and safety. The contribution of electricity to these desirable ends, through the suppression of the car-horse, has been so notable that it has not escaped the observation of any citizen old enough to remember the period of horse traction. The movement for the utter suppression of the horse, and his banishment from the streets of cities, is growing with accelerated speed; it is perfectly reasonable to believe that most of those who read this paragraph will live to see the day when a horse will be an object of surprise and remark upon the streets of our better-class cities. When one seriously thinks of it, it is not hard to see that this filth-distributing and noisy animal has no right whatever to pollute the habitations of men with his presence."

At this point, fearing lest some one may suggest that horseless carriages may be and are run by other means than electricity, the writer drops into an argument for electric automobiles, which we need not quote here.

Action of Light on Birds' Feathers.—Does light have an influence in changing the color of those parts of animals that are exposed to it generation after generation? Evidence showing that it does has been adduced in a recent study of East Indian birds. The question is wide-reaching, because, if it is to be answered in the affirmative, acquired qualities must be inheritable, and the great point about which biologists have wrangled for years is settled. The observations just alluded to are described as follows in the *Revue Scientifique* (May 6): "The action of light on colors in general is well known. It is observed in many cases with birds; at least, so Messrs. Meyer and Wigglesworth concluded from their study of the birds of Celebes. They have observed several facts that support their conclusion. For instance, in the case where the wing rests on the body, there is a change of color, with almost all birds, on the interior face of the wing-feathers where these come in contact with the body when the wing is folded; and between the color of this face and that of the outside of the same feathers there is a difference that is often very marked. The part not subject to the constant action of the light is white in some birds, while exposed parts are black. With one species of paroquet, the wing-feathers are blue-green on the side that touches the body, and black on the other side; and it is the same with others. The zeocephus has wings that are rusty below and blackish above. Another class of instances is observed when the tail-feathers are partly covered by the feathers that protect them; the former are paler at their bases, and tend toward white. This is seen very clearly with several birds that have the exposed part black. The base of all feathers, where they are protected, is paler and less brilliant in tint. Light has an evident influence on the pigmentation of the plumage. The first birds mentioned are quite black when seen from above; while from below they appear white. Wherever their feathers are exposed to the sun, they are black; where protected, they are white. With cage-birds the opposite is often seen; the plumage becomes dark when they are kept in the shade, and is more brightly colored when they are exposed to light."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW LOUD-SPEAKING TELEPHONE.

A TELEPHONE has been invented by a Frenchman, M. Germain, with which singing and speaking may be heard at a distance of 300 feet from the receiver, and which, when required, registers its message by means of an attached phonograph. The instrument is thus described by M. Leroy in *La Nature* (Paris, April 1):

"Fig. 1 shows us one of the principal devices adopted. In No. 1 we see a general view of the transmitter, and in No. 2 a transverse section. In front there is an opening, in which are the ends of four small tubes that lead from the vibrating disks, A and B. These disks, made of silicate of potash and magnesia, are of special construction and vibrate with great ease. On them are fixed a series of small cylinders enclosing powdered charcoal. . . .

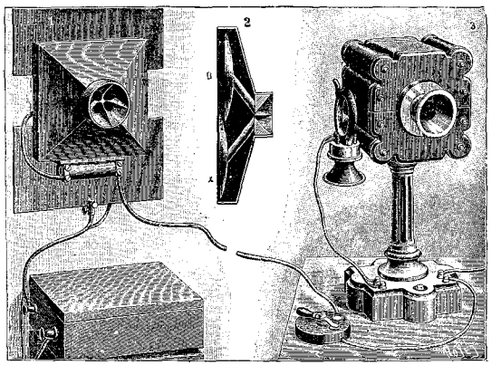

FIG. 1.—Germain's Telephone. 1, Transmitter; 2, section of transmitter; 3, receiver.

"This arrangement, which is on the principle of the microphone, gives remarkable results with a certain intensity of current. . . . When a person speaks in front of the transmitter there is heard from the receiver a loud and clear voice of good quality, not at all nasal. . . . Even if the voice at the transmitter is very soft, that at the receiver continues to be loud.

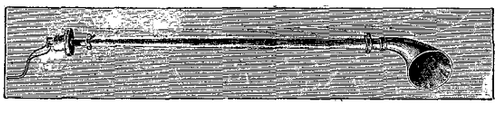

FIG. 2.—Long Distance Receiver.

"The inventor uses also a second receiver, consisting of a

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slightly conical tube, over two yards long [see Fig. 2], . . . which is fixed against the wall and enables one to hear in the garden around his house. In the daytime the outside noises prevent, but in the evening, singing, music, and the voice of a speaker can be heard 300 feet away from the receiver. Conversation in an ordinary tone can be heard 50 feet distant.

"In the experiments just mentioned the inventor's first model has been used, with 4-cell batteries. There are also other models using 6, 10, 15, and more elements, according to the desired intensity. . . . For ordinary conversation the first model is sufficient. When we wish a number of persons to hear at once, or to use the instrument in applications like the theatrophone, we must adopt other arrangements and choose higher current-intensities. Figs. 3 and 4 show transmitters that can be utilized in these applications."

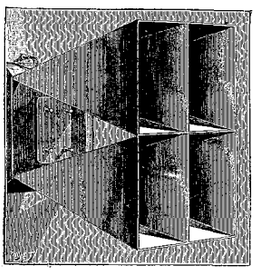

FIG. 3.—Transmitter; alternative model.

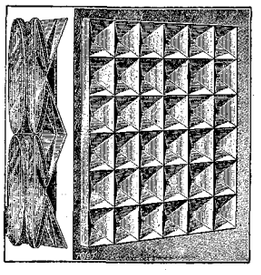

FIG. 4.—Transmitter with series of juxtaposed cones.

M. Germain is also experimenting on a registering apparatus in which a phonograph is combined with the receiver. Says M. Leroy:

"By this means a message is easily registered in the absence of a correspondent. Fig. 5 shows the chief arrangement. At the right (No. 3) is the transmitter, . . . and at No. 1 is the receiver mounted on the phonograph. As the detail in No. 2 shows, the receiver carries a tube that connects its orifice to the vibrating-plate of the phonograph. These experiments in registration are very interesting, and have succeeded very well. The conversation is heard clearly while it is being registered."

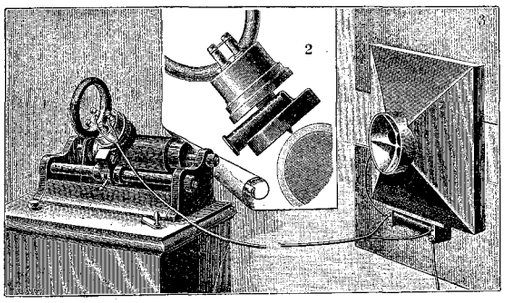

FIG. 5.—Registration of Messages. 1, Receiver mounted on phonograph; 2, detail of receiver; 3, transmitter.

In a footnote the writer informs us that M. Germain's latest instrument, in which the transmitter may be held in the hollow of the hand, was exhibited in Paris, on March 17, before the French cabinet. "Songs and instrumental music were heard clearly in all parts of the grounds between the Departments of Commerce on the Rue de Grenelle and of Agriculture on the Rue de Varenne, notwithstanding all the noises of the city."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Atmospheres of the Stars.—A French writer, M. de Fonvielle, writing in *La Science Illustrée* (May 13), draws some interesting conclusions from the recent experiments of Professor Trowbridge, of Harvard, with electrical discharges of great length. M. de Fonvielle's description of these experiments as an instance of the American love of "big things," fostered by our recent victories over the Spanish, is characteristically French. He says: "The Americans, especially since their too easy victory, are devoured with a craze for doing big things. With the aim of stupefying the inhabitants of Europe, they have been making experiments in spectroscopy at the Jefferson Laboratory on sparks six feet long, which may be regarded without exaggeration as real flashes of lightning. In these circumstances the experimenters have proved that all the spectral lines that show the presence of metallic vapors in the spark, which are so numerous in discharges an inch or so in length, disappear completely as soon as the spark is so long that the metallic particles can not travel from one pole to the other. We may draw from their observations an important conclusion in physical astronomy. . . . Arago formerly taught that the stars were the seat of electric discharges produced by their movement, and that these discharges traversed their atmospheres continually. The differences observed in the spectra of the stars would on this theory indicate, not differences of temperature, as is now generally believed, but differences in atmospheric composition. It would follow that some stars have an atmosphere of oxygen and nitrogen, like our own; others one of hydrogen and carbonic acid, or of carbonic oxid and chlorin, or of helium, or of some gas of whose nature we are ignorant."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE French Post-office Department, which controls the telephone and the telegraph also, will make a notable exhibit of these devices at the Paris Exhibition of 1900. M. W. de Fonvielle writes on the subject as follows in his "Review of Electrical Progress" in *La Science Illustrée* (Paris, March 25):

"In 1850 the present century was just half completed, and the wars that had made its opening so bloody had been forgotten. When the Crystal Palace Exhibition opened its doors at Kensington Gardens the influence of the generous ideas of the Manchester School, under Bright and Cobden was dominant. In the midst of the marvels that then excited the enthusiasm of the civilized world, the thinking visitor admired chiefly a room where each morning were displayed the details of the meteorological observations taken in the different cities of the United Kingdom. The great charts of data were cited in all accounts as furnishing the most brilliant proof of the extraordinary rapidity with which the news from all points of a vast territory could be brought to a common center.

"At the Exposition of 1900, the [French] administration of posts and telegraphs, following the example of the departments of war and the navy, has announced that it will not build the special structure planned to receive its collective contribution, but will for the first time give to this exhibit a useful and practical form. In fact, it will offer to the public a model plant which will work under public observation and for the public advantage.

"Great progress has been made in the transmission of mail-matter, but the most striking part of the exhibit will be in the rooms devoted to the telephone and the telegraph. It is by the really wonderful rapidity of these devices, and by their extent, that we can judge best of the importance of the progress accomplished since 1850, and can see that the Exposition of 1900 will show itself the worthy successor of that of 1876 [at Philadelphia] where the telephone was heard for the first time, transmitting, with its punchinello voice and in a tone of confidence, whatever was said to it. If the administration rises to the importance of the difficult task that it has had the courage to impose upon itself, the public rooms of this exhibit will become the focal points of the whole exposition. To-day the extent of the terrestrial telephone lines is so great that the principal cities of Europe can be reached by them more easily than the different cities of France could have been a few years since. In the telephonic department of the exhibition there will certainly be booths whence one may talk to any important center, from Christiania to Madrid and from London to Constantinople. There will be no more frontiers for speech than there are for ideas, and than there will be for brotherly feeling in a few years hence. The electric wire will be the great conqueror, dismounting all the vast enginery of war.

"We know not whether, thanks to the relays proposed even be-

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fore Edison's time, which may be installed on anchored vessels, the telephone may not cross the abysses of ocean; at any rate the telegraph now penetrates it in all directions. We can communicate by telegrams almost instantaneously with all the chief cities of both hemispheres. If the Pacific cable is finished, we can send messages in a few minutes, or even seconds, actually around the globe in nearly a direct line.

"The loud-speaking telephone of M. Dussaud will also play its part. By its aid several hundred people can listen to a lecture delivered in English at London, in German at Munich, in Russian at St. Petersburg, or in French at Brussels. In presence of these facts, which the Post-office Department will certainly show us, the philosopher will find it difficult to explain how, having at their disposal such admirable means of putting themselves into harmony, men have so much trouble in agreeing, especially when they belong to the same nation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LIQUID AIR A GERMICIDE.

AMONG the many suggested uses of liquefied air is its employment as a germicide, its extremely low temperature being regarded as almost certain to kill any form of organic life. But Dr. Ravenel, of Philadelphia, concludes from recent experiments on the subject, described before the Pathological Society of that city, that we can not rely on cold alone to kill bacteria, even when it is so severe that it will freeze an egg to stony hardness in a few seconds and turn mercury to a solid almost as quickly. As reported in epitome in *The Medical News*, Dr. Ravenel says that, "while this agent has a temperature of 312° F. below zero, it is far from being proved that it is a germicide." Experiments were carried out by placing silk threads in sterile water, to which had been added cultures of diphtheria, typhoid, and other disease germs. To quote the report:

"In no case was any effect noted upon the vigor or life of the organism. In the many experiments made in this line it has been found that sporeless organisms are retarded in their growth by freezing for one hour, and frequently destroyed when the time is extended beyond this period. Typhoid bacilli, however, have been found experimentally to be able to survive freezing in ice for more than three months, and practically we know this to be true, as is evidenced by the epidemic which occurred in this State in 1885, when feces, after being frozen all winter, caused an epidemic coincident with the spring thaw. In regard to the use of cold as a germicide, however, Dr. Ravenel concludes that it can not be relied upon so far as any degree of temperature thus far obtained, with our present means of application, is concerned."

Dr. Ravenel's announcement seems to have caused some surprise, which was not lessened when he stated his belief that after zero Fahrenheit was reached 100 degrees more would make no difference. To quote again:

"Dr. Stengel expressed himself as surprised that as long as liquid air is destructive to more highly organized tissue, it does not affect the organisms, for while a globule of liquid air may be held in the hand, owing probably to the formation of a layer of air under tension (vapor), which protects the tissue, the length of time to which the organisms were exposed excluded this phenomenon. It also seemed likely that cold would be injurious to the organisms, inasmuch as ice to the chest in pneumonia is believed by some, tho ridiculed by others, to do good, and possibly does so by retarding the pneumococcus, which is sensible to cold."

Wireless Telephony Again.—Several more inventors are in the field with devices for wireless telephony, altho none of them seems to have been practically successful yet. These devices are all modeled on the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, altho the older system, which is still believed by its adherents to be the best, would seem better adapted for telephony. Marconi's system uses a tube filled with filings (the so-called "coherer"), which detects the waves falling upon it from space by becoming a conductor; but this coherer must be "decohered" by a mechanical tap before the next wave strikes it, and the trouble in telephony is that the waves, being practically sound-waves in an electrical form, may arrive several hundred in a second, so that the tapper has hard work to keep up with them. Says a writer in *The Western Electrician:* "It is, of course, a much more complicated task to affect the coherer of the Marconi system by the undulatory waves of speech transmission than by the sharp, distinct signals of the Morse alphabet. It is necessary to decohere the particles in the coherer with a rapidity greater than the impulses of the speech-transmitting waves." To attain this essential, Mr. J. J. O'Connell, of Chicago, proposes to use a mechanical oscillator, worked by a current interrupted by the liquid circuit-breaker, invented by Wehneet, and recently described in these columns. "This will decohere the coherer so rapidly that it will be possible to keep up to or ahead of the telephonic vibration. . . . About a year ago Mr. O'Connell tried to telephone without wires, using the coherer tapped by a vibrating hammer, but the articulation was poor, owing to the slow method of decohering. He has since devised the plan described above. . . . A practical test will soon be made in Chicago, and it is awaited with much interest."

Climate and Skin Disease.—Climate has an important influence on the skin, if we are to credit a paper by Dr. L. B. Bulkley, read at the May meeting of the American Climatological Association (*Medical News*, May 20). Leprosy, he says, will not spread in our climate, while eczema does so freely. After premising that by "climate" is to be understood "not alone meteorological conditions, but in general the manner of life under these conditions," the author goes on to say:

"Climatic influence on the skin may be judged first from the production of disease of the skin. Leprosy seems to require certain climatic conditions for its existence that are not fully understood. It is not especially favored by cold or heat nor by dampness or dryness. It does spread in Hawaii and in Iceland. It failed to spread in the United States, tho introduced into Minnesota. Not a single case of acquired leprosy has occurred in New York, tho lepers have been almost constantly in the city. . . . Eczema is much more common in our changeable climate than in warm or cold but more equable countries. It is aggravated in cold, damp weather. It is often better at high altitudes or when patients go south. It is usually aggravated by the damp air near the Great Lakes. Psoriasis is not near so common in the tropics. Acne is usually worse at the seashore, and boils occur more frequently. Parasite diseases of the skin are worse near the sea coast than in the interior. It is evident that this question of the influence of climate on skin diseases is an important one that deserves careful study."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A LONDON parish," says *The Hospital*, "has put forth a well-intentioned paper on the precautions which should be taken by the public in order to diminish the diffusion of tuberculosis; and has given therein an account of the tubercle bacillus which is distinctly funny. . . . Readers are gravely informed that the bacillus in question is so minute that 'many millions' of them could 'stand on the point of a common sewing-needle.' This appears to be a plagiarism from the Mohammedan account of certain angels; and it would be better to adopt a more common and certainly more truthful way of assisting persons who are not familiar with microscopic objects to form some approximate notion of the size and shape of a bacillus. This may be done by saying that one million individuals, arranged in a thousand rows of a thousand each, could be placed upon a penny postage stamp."

"THE 'Biokam,' an instrument for amateurs interested in the production of living pictures, strike us," says *Knowledge*, "as being eminently adapted for bottling up, so to speak, those animated scenes, incidents, and phenomena, when for reasons, general or special, their reproduction may serve some useful purpose. The 'Biokam' is so compact, portable, moderate in price, and easy of manipulation that it bids fair to attain the same degree of popularity as the ordinary camera. Indeed, the film, twenty-five feet in length and containing as many as seven hundred pictures, can be wound on a sort of creel and developed as easily as an ordinary plate. The exposure, by means of a train of wheels, can be effected at such a speed that each separate impression is practically instantaneous, and thus an unlimited number of midget portraits or photographs of scenery may be taken with a minimum of trouble. The instrument is provided with two lenses—one for negatives, the other for projection purposes, by which means living pictures taken by the amateur himself may be thrown upon the screen for his own delectation and that of his friends."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

ARE CATHOLIC USAGES INCONSISTENT WITH ANGLICAN PRINCIPLES?

IN connection with the strife now existing in the Church of England over ritual, it is of interest to hear by what arguments the so-called High Churchmen, or, as they prefer to be called, the Catholic party, reconcile their practise and doctrine with their membership in what is usually regarded as a Protestant church. One of the best short presentations of the legality of Catholic ritual usage we have seen is in a letter to the New York *Times* (May 20), signed "Churchman." It is as follows:

"'An Onlooker' says in *The Times* of May 14, that the six following practises are Roman and forbidden by the rubrics of the Protestant Episcopal church:

"First—The use of candles on the altar.

"Second—The use of incense.

"Third—The wearing of alb, amice, maniple, chasuble, and cope.

"Fourth—The advocacy and practise of auricular confession.

"Fifth—The reservation of any part of the consecrated bread and wine.

"Sixth—The intercession of the Blessed Virgin and the saints.

"As there is not a rubric in the American prayer-book on any of the above practises, we must go to the English prayer-book. (See preface to American book.) In the English prayer-book, just before the 'Order for Morning Prayer,' will be found this: 'And here it is to be noted that such ornaments of the church, and of the ministers thereof, at all times of their ministrations, shall be retained, and be in use, as were in the Church of England by the authority of Parliament in the second year of the reign of King Edward the Sixth.' The ornaments 'Onlooker' mentions as being forbidden were in use in the second year of the reign of King Edward, and therefore lawful now. The rubric just before 'The Supper of the Lord and the Holy Communion, commonly called the Mass,' in the 'First Prayer-Book' of King Edward VI., reads thus: 'Upon the day and time appointed for the ministration of holy communion, the priest that shall execute the holy ministry shall put upon him the vesture appointed for that ministration; that is to say, a white alb, plain, with vestment or cope,' etc. Lord Justice James of the English court of appeals says the use of these ornaments is not only legal, but that it could be compelled by law.

"In regard to auricular confession, the English book, in the office for the visitation of the sick, says: 'Here shall the sick person be moved to make a special confession of his sins if he feel his conscience troubled with any weighty matter; after which confession the priest shall absolve him (if he humbly and heartily desire it), after this sort: "Our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath left power to His church to absolve all sinners who truly repent and believe in Him, of His great mercy forgive thee all thine offenses, and by His authority committed to me, I absolve thee from all thy sins, in the name of the Father,"' etc.

"The fifth practise is treated in 'Reservation of the Blessed Sacrament for the sick and dying, not inconsistent with the Order of the Church of England,' by Rev. J. W. Kempe.

"As the 'Communion of Saints' is an article of the creed, the sixth practise is the belief of the Protestant Episcopal church.

"It seems to me that such persons as 'An Onlooker,' and 'A French Protestant' (who says St. Ignatius's church is named after the founder of the Society of Jesus) should investigate these matters before they write to the newspapers."

Another sidelight on the ritual question is brought out in *The Churchman* (May 20). The views of a learned Wesleyan minister, Dr. Adam Clarke, author of the well-known "Commentary," are there given. The writer says:

"His views on vestments, etc., are stated in a note to Ex. xxviii. 2 ['And thou shalt make holy garments for Aaron thy brother, for glory and for beauty']. I quote only a portion of it. He is commenting on the garments ordered by God for the temple worship, and proceeds to say as follows: 'Should not the garments of all those who minister in holy things still be emblematical of the things in which they minister? Should not they be for *glory and beauty*, expressive of the dignity of the Gospel ministry, and that beauty of holiness without which no one can see the Lord? As the high priest's vestments, under the law, were emblematical of what *was to come*, should not the vestments of the ministers of the Gospel bear some resemblance of what *is come?* Is then the dismal *black*, now worn by almost all kinds of priests and ministers, *for glory and for beauty?* Is it emblematical of anything that is good, glorious, or excellent? How unbecoming the *glad tidings* announced by Christian ministers is a color emblematical of nothing but mourning and *wo, sin, desolation, and death.* How inconsistent the *habit* and *office* of these men. Should it be said, "These are only *shadows* and are useless, because the *substance* is come." I ask, Why, then, is *black* almost universally worn? Why is *a* particular color preferred, if there be no signification in *any?* . . . The white surplice in the service of the church is almost the only thing that remains of these ancient and becoming vestments which God commanded to be made for glory and beauty. . . . . .'

"The first volume of the Commentary, from which this extract is taken, appeared in 1810, and before the so-called Oxford movement. The italics are those of the author."

A BUDDHISTIC COMPARISON OF CHRISTIANITY AND BUDDHISM.

CHRISTIAN scholars of the more liberal type are accustomed to make comparisons of the agreements and disagreements that exist between the Christian and the Buddhistic systems, but such a comparison from the pen of a Buddhist is not frequently found. In the *Evangelische Kirchenzeitung* (Leipsic, No. 17) such an interesting study is given, being an extract from a Japanese journal published by the Buddhistic Shingon sect, the paper in question being published especially as a missionary journal of Buddhistic ideas. The author of the article is a Buddhistic priest. We reproduce the following survey of the article as made by the Leipsic paper:

The author begins by pointing to the wonderful influence which Christianity exercises. Its glory seems to fill the whole earth, and the ensign of the cross is apparently the banner of victory all over the globe. However, when Christianity reaches a certain point, it is compelled to stop. Its advances have already reached their farthest limits, and, like the mighty Roman and Macedonian empires, it is now destined to disappear from the face of the earth.

The conquests of Christianity are to be attributed to the truth which was at one time its teachings. It is in accordance with truth that Christianity emphasizes the existence of an absolute and boundless Creator of all things, the Father of Love, the source and fountainhead of all being, omnipresent, omniscient, and omnipotent. In proof of this truth there has been no agency in the world's history more powerful than Christianity. The proof of the identity of the Father of Love with the original fountainhead of all creation is one of the most fundamental truths for all mankind. In Buddhism this truth is compressed in practically the same shape, only that in this system the attributes of God are made more prominent and God is seen more as He dwells in nature. What the advocates of this religion call Buddha is practically the same with that which the Christians call Godhead. The Christians ascribe to God, just as the Buddhists ascribe to Buddha, the human ability of feeling and thinking, only that the Buddhists do so more in accordance with reason; for if God, like man, feels the impulse to good, then too, in a similar manner, but to a less degree, He must possess the possibility of doing evil, otherwise He would not be a perfect being. This difficulty is removed by the Buddhists in this way: They ascribe to Buddha only the highest developments of human capabilities, while transcendental perfection can exist only in the absolute Being. Altho Christianity is in this respect not altogether as reasonable as Buddhism, it nevertheless is only one step behind the latter.

Another great truth which Christianity has made prominent is the eternal obligatory character of the moral law. Our deeds of to-day will bear fruit, either for good or for evil, in the future, not only in this, but also in the next life. This doctrine of the sure reward and punishment is taught also by Buddhism; but the

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Christian conception of the nature of the future life and of the day of judgment is not as reasonable as that of the Buddhistic conception of the series of existences with gradual ascent and descent through the transmigration of souls. Christianity is indebted for its influence largely to the purity and the exalted conception of its ideal life. Christ offered Himself as a sacrifice for the salvation of the world, and this deed has for all ages given to the world the possibility of an elevation and exultation of mankind. The moral influence of Christianity, like the doctrine of Confucius, has its strong side in its practical significance. To do and not merely to know is the great thing to be accomplished. The teachings of Christ contain truths of eternal endurance; they are magnificent, noble, and, like lightning, they at the same time frighten and enlighten us. The doctrines of the four Gospels are the most perfect and practical moral code under the sun. It are as readily understood as it is easy to be followed. The personality of Christ is the magnetic power of Christianity. And in all of this there is nothing that conflicts with Buddhism.

But the Christian doctrines have still another side. They teach superstition and ignorance, and, like sickness in the healthy man, these weaknesses will finally bring about the end of Christianity, unless it is cured in time. The most important of these dangerous doctrines is that of the Trinity. This doctrine is based on Oriental traditions; and, as is shown by history, it has been retained by the Christian system because it was used in the service of another unhealthy and unreasonable doctrine, namely, that of redemption. Now we are living in an age of progress, and if Christianity continues in its adherence to these antiquated doctrines, it will lose its present power in the world's history. If Christianity would undergo a favorable development, it can only be done by discarding its present errors; and if it does this and proceeds on the path of progress, it will eventually reach the position now held by Buddhism.

The editor of the *Kirchenzeitung* remarks that, altho this description shows a very defective conception of Christianity, the whole article in question is of prime importance for the study of that mission method which lays more stress on concession than on confession."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Moral Clearing-House for the Churches.—In the opinion of *The Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., New York), a need exists for "a moral clearing-house for religious denominations." It says that in the seven great Protestant denominations in the United States there are 105,461 ministers. It then proceeds:

"The number of ministerial crimes is rapidly increasing. We hesitate to say it, because of the use made of it by malignant opponents of religion; but it is undeniable and the rate of progress is rapid. When a minister is tried, unless he is personally unpopular, his friends rally to his support; communities are greatly excited, the daily press interferes and, according to the prejudices or prepossessions of the management, may help the guilty to escape, or greatly embarrass the defense of the innocent. Sometimes the press materially aids in the conviction of the guilty. The churches hate scandal so much that if they can induce the accused to take his departure they thank fortune that they have escaped the responsibilities of a trial. Defendants willing to take such a method are presumptively guilty. The denominations seem to be satisfied if they are well rid of a suspect, and it is astonishing what flimsy defenses will sometimes turn the heads of a religious body; while sympathy for the obviously guilty is occasionally so marked as to develop a suspicion of the morale of those who seem so devoid of the hatred of evil, which is a concomitant of the law of God. 'Cum nocens absolvitur judex damnatur' was a Latin law maxim. It signifies that when the criminal is acquitted the judge is condemned.

"If expelled or allowed to retire under fire, the minister temporarily sinks into merited oblivion. He may not be heard of for several years, when it is discovered that he has entered another denomination, or another conference, diocese, association, or presbytery of his own body, and there seems no way to prevent it. Great scoundrels have left our own body and are now occupying positions in other denominations, and we could give a list of Congregational, Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Baptist ministers, disgraced in their own bodies, who have subsequently found their way into the Methodist Episcopal church."

As to the method for preventing these deceptions, *The Advocate* suggests that each denomination have a general secretary to whom shall be communicated every act of expulsion from its own ministerial ranks and the ground of it, this secretary in turn to communicate it to the others, so that all may be informed and on their guard.

"IAN MACLAREN" ON THE RELIGIOUS TROUBLES IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

IT is a phenomenon well known to students of English history that the whole Anglo-Saxon race is sensitive to the impulses radiated by every great crisis in the life of the Church of England. The American nation was founded by Puritan fugitives from the persecutions of Archbishop Laud in the seventeenth century. Wesley's exile from the English church spread the new ferment of Methodism over the colonies and the United States, and wrought vast changes in the religious life of men everywhere. The present crisis in the Church of England, which has been precipitated by the question of ritual, is therefore worthy of the careful and unbiased study of all students of religion and of social life, and the Rev. John Watson, who has an article upon the subject in *The North American Review* (May), has undertaken the study in this spirit. Dr. Watson, altho himself a "Dissenter," reveals no prejudice against the Established Church, and has some new and interesting things to say of the friendly attitude of the dissenting classes in England toward this institution.

There are three parties in the Church of England to-day, says Dr. Watson, each with its own history and distinct standpoint in religion. Of these the writer says:

"There is, first of all, the High-Church party, which rests upon a solid historical basis, and represents the views of those who never desired to separate from the Catholic church, but only were weary of the abuses of the papacy. This party would have been satisfied, at the time of the Reformation, had moral scandals been removed and the ecclesiastical tyranny of Rome been reduced. High Churchmen have always desired to keep in the line of Catholic tradition, from the days of Cyprian downward, and have rejoiced in the offices of the Catholic church, being unwilling to lose one spiritual prayer of the past that has expressed the soul of Christ's church, or one beautiful ceremony which has represented, as in a picture, the mysteries of Christ's faith. . . . . .

"The second party represents the tendency at the Reformation which was called Calvinistic, and, somewhat later in England, Puritan. Low Churchmen were determined to go to the farthest length in rescuing, as they believed, Christianity from superstition and doctrinal error; they preferred to have presbyters without bishops, believing that bishops meant in the end tyranny and ecclesiastical corruption. They desired the simplest form of worship, and were especially keen against kneeling at the sacrament, the sign of the cross, turning to the East, the wearing of priestly garments, and every other form of symbolism. Their real and characteristic idea of worship was and is, unto this day, praise sung by all the people, extempore prayer in which the people are able to join, the preaching of a sermon, and the administration of the two sacraments after the simplest and sometimes baldest form. Low Churchmen accept, of course, the service of the Church of England, but they reject as much as they dare of what is Catholic, and introduce extempore prayer where they can. . . . . .

"The Broad Churchmen occupy a detached position, as regards both Anglicans and Puritans, since they do not hold the high doctrine of the sacraments and of the ministry, while, at the same time, they are in favor of an ornate and reverent service. Everything which is historical and everything which is esthetic appeals to their culture, but they are at the same time cleansed from a belief in ecclesiastical authority and doctrinal obscurantism. Their cardinal tenets are the Fatherhood of God and the true humanity of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Incarnation as a perpetual

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force in human life, and the salvation of the race through the spirit of Jesus."

Dr. Watson narrates, with admirable impartiality, the wonderful awakening which has come to the English church since the beginnings of the Tractarian movement and the rise of the modern Catholic party in the church. He says:

"From the revival of the High-Church party in the middle of this century, the religious life of the Church of England has steadily deepened, so that, before the eyes of the nation, she has grown less secular and worldly, and has given herself, with singular devotion, to the cause of the missions abroad, and to the welfare of her people at home. Her churches have been rebuilt and restored to a former beauty, her services have been lifted from squalor and coldness, and have been inspired by art and faith. Her clergy have ceased to be fox-hunters and diners-out, and are often examples of self-denial and heroic sacrifice, many of them devoting all their means to the service of Christ and, for Christ's sake, denying themselves the comfort of family life. With these beneficent results, others have mingled which the English people have regarded with growing suspicion; such as the claim of the Anglican ministry to be priests after the Roman idea, the elevation of the Lord's Supper into something approaching the mass in medieval theology, the reproduction of Roman services that had been abandoned by universal consent at the Reformation, the inculcation of the duty of confession, and the creation of monastic orders."

Dr. Watson then tells of the inception of the present crisis, which was precipitated suddenly and very unexpectedly, through an apparently trifling incident, last year. He says:

"Certain churches have had for years a worship which can not be distinguished from the Roman rites, and there has been a growing indignation in the popular mind. With so much inflammable material lying loose, it was easy to set a match, and a person of the name of Kensit, an obscure publisher, interrupted the service in a ritualistic church in London, when the people were engaged in the adoration of the cross, by protesting against this rite, as a superstition of Rome and an illegality in the Church of England. He was brought before a magistrate and accused of brawling, but was eventually dismissed as not guilty, and certainly was not punished. His act was the lighted match which caused the explosion, and now the whole country, within and without the borders of the Church of England, is full of noise and smoke."

The writer tells us that the nation is haunted by an uneasy feeling that Rome is the real goal of the extreme High-Church party. Yet people are divided as to what is the wisest course to take. Dr. Watson continues:

"With this situation before us, the question now arises, What will happen? And here all one can do is to point out certain different possibilities. It is not at all unlikely that, after all this agitation and after all the threats of war unto death, the whole conflagration may burn out, as such conflagrations have burned out in the past; and the Church of England may go on her way, with a party at one extreme furiously Protestant, a party at the other almost Roman, and a party in the middle, stronger than both, composed of quiet, reverent, cultured churchmen. It is possible that the bishops may put their heads together and at the same time may put their feet down, and, if they chose to act vigorously, the bishops could be felt through every corner of the church. But to the present time they have been very cautious and timid, and their advice, when it has been given to ritualists, has usually been flouted and set at naught. As a class, bishops are inclined to temporize and make peace, if it be possible, between all parties; but it is said, with some justice, that their influence of recent years has been against the Low Church and in favor of the High. Very few people expect that the bishops will do anything worth mentioning, or that they are likely to solve the problem of the situation.

"Many are anxious that Parliament should interfere, and should pass some act by which mutinous priests of Romanizing tendency could be easily removed from their livings, and the Protestantism of the Church of England secured by stringent legislation. Against this effort it may be urged that Parliament, a body composed of men of every creed and of no creed, is a most unsuitable body to discuss theological questions, and many feel that it would be utterly profane that discussions regarding the sacrament of the body and blood of Christ should take place on the floor of the House of Commons. High Churchmen are, of course, aghast at the idea. . . . It is open to prophesy that the strain of the present situation may soon become intolerable to the parties within the church, and that there may be a disruption."

The solution which will occur to every mind, namely, that of Disestablishment, is both advocated and opposed by strong parties. Its adherents number the secular school of politicians who look with suspicion on any Christian church as a foe to liberty and progress; the nonconformists, who are jealous of the Establishment, and the extreme High-Church party itself, which would be relieved to see the church delivered from the hands of Cæsar. On the other side, the conservative elements of the nation are opposed to any change on principle, and these elements have always proved to be strong in English history. Dr. Watson evidently inclines to this view, and it appears to be his opinion that the sacred *via media* of the Anglo-Saxon mind, which has so often been the road to convenient if illogical compromise in church and state, may prevail in this instance also. We quote his concluding words:

"Perhaps, after all, the crisis may be resolved after another fashion, and the church may be saved by what may be called the middle party. A large number of Englishmen are neither High, Low, nor Broad; they do not trouble themselves about questions either of doctrine or ritual; they prefer a sound, sensible, practical sermon to any theological discussion; they like a well-conducted musical service; they respect a parson who does his duty by the sick and the mourning and the poor and the children during the week, and, if he chooses to wear vestments on Sunday, they certainly do not think any more of his judgment; but, since it pleases him (and the women) and does them no injury, they offer no opposition. This kind of man does not enter readily into controversy, and refuses to attend party meetings, and it is doubtful whether as yet he has expressed himself upon the present situation. He is beginning, however, to watch events, and to get hold of the issues in question, and as soon as he is convinced that the Church of England is in real danger, and that the danger comes from the foolishness of a few hot-headed extremists, he will make his voice heard, and also his power. . . . The salvation of the Anglican church lies with this middle party, who are stronger than all the bishops and all the clergy, and who really represent the best mind of the English nation. I can still hear a fine old clergyman of the moderate High-Church school saying to me: 'I am not a Ritualist, I am not a Low Churchman, neither am I a Broad Churchman; I am a member of the Church of England, and a prayer-book Christian.' This man, clergyman or layman, could never become a Puritan, neither would he ever become a Roman; he will ever walk in the way along which the main current of English life has gone, and he can now render his greatest service to the nation and to the church by coming forward in this present crisis and recalling the Church of England to that attitude of religious sanity and cultured moderation which, in days past, have been her distinction and attraction."

Vested Choirs in the Methodist Church.—The growth of liturgical worship among most of the Protestant denominations is well known. Perhaps the Methodist church has been most active in welcoming these changes, which after all are but a return to the earlier forms sanctioned by the founders of Methodism, who were members and priests of the English church. Several Methodist congregations in Chicago have lately introduced vested choirs; but this step, it is said, is not in the direction of ritualism, but a reversion to greater simplicity. Concerning this contention, the Hartford *Seminary Record* says:

"We confess that the defense has force with us. The music in the church has grown more and more assertive. Choirs have been moved from their traditional place in the rear to the front of congregation, so that they may be seen as well as heard. Striking

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costumes and marvelous millinery make individuals conspicuous. There has intruded in many places the concert ideal of music as a performance, rather than as inspiration or worship. Certainly, it is a step toward simplicity to remove the individualistic element, which is so often offensive, by a uniformity of dress. To those who can not go so far, we commend the example of some churches, where the ladies of the choir dress plainly and remove their hats during the service. Perhaps a return to the old location of the choir might also help to remind the people of the real function of music in the church service. This is to create an atmosphere, to guide the worship, to afford a vehicle for the praise of the people, and to sing into their hearts the uplifting and comforting truths of religion. In this connection the inquiry is pertinent, What right has the organ and choir to usurp the central place in the front, the real focal point of the church? Important as music is in the church, vitally necessary as the organ is, and highly ornamental as it can be made, is this the rightful place? Our Puritan fathers put the pulpit in the place of honor, with the communion-table directly in front. Perhaps that was the best they could do, in view of their fierce contention with a Romanized ritualism. In a Roman Catholic church the altar is at the focal point of the church, in the Episcopal churches the communion-table holds the place of honor, and we notice in several recent edifices of our own denomination that this latter practise has been followed. Which is the truer sentiment?"

THE RESIGNATION OF DR. WHITSITT.

AT a meeting of the board of trustees of the Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky., on May 11, the resignation of Rev. Dr. W. H. Whitsitt as president of the seminary and as professor of church history therein was accepted, and Rev. Dr. John P. Greene was elected to these positions in his stead. In accepting the resignation the trustees adopted resolutions expressing their recognition of the exalted Christian character, rare ability, and scholarly attainments of Dr. Whitsitt, and their appreciation of "the extended and multiform services he has rendered to our denomination and the cause of common Christianity." Thus came to an end, it is now believed, a case which has provoked a long and unhappy controversy in the Southern Baptist church, noted at various times in THE LITERARY DIGEST. This controversy turned mainly, as will be remembered, on a point in Baptist church history, namely, whether the independents in England, who afterward became known as Baptists, practised immersion before 1641. Dr. Whitsitt asserted in a cyclopedia article that they did not. Members of the Baptist denomination who hold that the historical continuity of the practise of immersion is requisite to orthodoxy in that communion took emphatic issue with Dr. Whitsitt. The Baptist papers generally express great relief over the termination of the dispute. Thus *The Religious Herald* (Richmond), which has supported Dr. Whitsitt, says:

"Twenty-five years hence, when those who are now young will have grown old, and when the sons and daughters of those who are now old will come into the knowledge of what has gone on among Southern Baptists over this issue from 1896 to 1899, what judgment will they form? Something like this: There will be a feeling of amazement that so small a matter as an opinion about a period of ecclesiastical history, or the use of an unfortunate phrase or two, or an unwise method of promulgating his views, should have excited so many of their fathers to the point of fury. And will not the future historian of Southern Baptists—if, indeed, we shall then have learned to let our church historians tell the truth—when he gathers up the materials for the history of these three years, find abundant evidence that, in tithing the mint and anise and cummin, many good men among us have neglected the weightier matters of the law? Dr. Whitsitt goes into retirement with the distinction of having been more abused, more persistently misquoted, more cruelly dealt with by a large number of his brethren than any other man who has lived and labored among us for a century past. So far as these men have brought about this result, they are welcome to their triumph."

The Western Recorder (Baptist, Louisville) is happy over the outcome, as the following extract shows:

"We all rejoice in the happy issue of this most unfortunate controversy, and we hope it will long be the last among Southern Baptists. Not that we suppose for a moment that all differences of view among our brethren will immediately vanish. There will still be such variations among Baptists as are inevitable with a free and widely scattered people. Nor do we expect any of the brethren to surrender one jot of their freedom of thought or of speech; but we suggest that now is a good time for all the brethren to exercise a wise discretion in giving utterance to anything to which others are likely to object."

In a report of the proceedings of the Southern Baptist convention at which the resignation of Dr. Whitsitt was announced *The Baptist and Reflector* (Nashville) says:

"But the question of deepest interest which was in the mind of every one was the Whitsitt matter. Before the meeting of the convention the clouds gathered pretty black and thick, and from them the lightnings leaped and the thunders rolled. At a distance we fought earnestly—we had almost said bitterly. But when we came together we found that we are brethren. There was an earnest desire to find some way out of the difficulty. But no one could suggest what it should be. Things looked dark. At that juncture the Lord's Spirit came in and guided the minds of the brethren to what was universally recognized as a happy solution of the difficulty. Every one seemed not only satisfied, but delighted."

For a view of the matter from another denominational basis, we have the following from *The Christian Observer* (Presbyterian, Louisville). After expressing its belief in the soundness of Dr. Whitsitt's contention and reciting the proceedings which led up to his resignation, it says:

"The victory lies with Dr. Whitsitt and his friends; and Dr. Whitsitt, whose humble and sincere piety all admire, may feel that he has not lived and suffered in vain. Nor need his friends regret that they have stood by him and by the principles which they represent. We say this, not because we believe that Dr. Whitsitt and his friends are ready to give up any of the distinctive principles held by the Baptists. They hold them, we are ready to admit, as firmly as their opponents, but they hold them on the true Protestant basis of the word of God and that alone. To have gained this victory for a great Protestant principle, as against one essentially Romish, is well worth all that it has cost. Not for many years has this vital issue come up so clearly among the Baptists, and never again, we believe, will the orthodoxy of any Baptist minister be made to depend on his acceptance or rejection of an external historical immersionist succession. This, in the judgment of those who hold by the word of God as the source of all truth and the basis of all authority in matters of religion, must be regarded as the great service which this controversy has rendered."

In the opinion of *The Central Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., St. Louis) Dr. Whitsitt is the victim of an unwarranted persecution. He committed no offense against the statutes of his church, it says, but was driven from his place by men of narrow, violent, and uncharitable views. It concludes as follows:

"Of course in the long run Dr. Whitsitt will win, if he lives long enough. In the eyes of Protestantism he appears as a courageous, manly, and honest scholar, who has sought only to find and declare the truth. Like many an investigator in former ages he has had to suffer for truth's sake, but he can afford to do so."

AT a meeting of the Old South Church, Boston (Congregational), on April 28, the Westminster Confession of Faith, which has been the formal test of admission to membership in the church and the test of doctrinal subscription for the church's pastors since 1680, was formally set aside by a practically unanimous vote of the 160 members present, this action being taken after the initiative and upon the recommendation of the entire diaconate of the church. The sole doctrinal test for laity and clergy in this church will be as follows:

You do now, in the presence of God and before His Holy angels and this assembly, solemnly profess to give up yourself to God the Father, as your chief good; to the Son of God as your Mediator, Head, and Lord, relying on Him as the Prophet, Priest, and King of your salvation; to the Holy Spirit of God as your Sanctifier, Guide, and Comforter, to be a temple for Him to dwell in. You profess to give up yourself to this one God, who is the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, in an everlasting covenant, to love, obey, and serve Him forever.

The Congregationalist says with reference to the matter: "This action means that what has practically been the basis of belief of the Old South Church for fifty years is now formally and exclusively that basis. As a doctrinal matter the action has less significance than its internal import. And that is that the church has determined to be honest with the world and with the sister churches."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

"CANADIANS are ready to make affidavits to the effect that Uncle Sam would be a nice man to deal with if he could temporarily depart from his natural character of Hog, which he was, is, and always will be," so says the Toronto *Evening Telegram*, and this reflects to a nicety Canadian opinion regarding the negotiations between the United States and Canada. There is so much to be settled that Canada, we are told, is willing to meet the United States half-way; but the Americans, in the mistaken idea that Great Britain can and will grant Canadian concessions as a reward for American good-will, make demands which can not be satisfied. The questions the Canadians are most anxious to settle are the fisheries, tariff, and boundary disputes. "Newfoundland," says the London, Ontario, *Advertiser*, "is considering the advisability of enforcing as drastic measures against the American fishermen as against the French," because we charge a duty on fish, altho we are granted the privilege of bait. It is still hoped that the Anglo-American conference will remove the irritation. *The Witness*, Montreal, says:

"If the United States breaks off the conference because Canada will not submit to demands for undue concessions which the United States should not be mean enough to make, Canadians will regard the end of the joint conference with equanimity. All Canada wants in regard to the Alaska boundary is just exactly what the American Government itself demanded Great Britain should accede to in the case of the Venezuelan boundary—disinterested arbitration by a third party of the whole question. Why should the United States demand for itself what it would not hear of in the case of Great Britain? In regard to the lumber question, Canadians are satisfied with their position, or if there are any defects in that position they have it within their own power to remedy the defects. With an imperial preferential tariff, which also is capable of betterment in our interests and those of Great Britain, we can now await without much inconvenience until the United States is less coy about reciprocity than it now appears to be."

The Toronto *World*, which is in favor of export duties, if these should be necessary to bring the United States to terms, says:

"The United States is justified in imposing whatever duties it pleases on our lumber. Canada would have no just cause of complaint if the United States excluded our lumber entirely, as has been proposed. Where Canada is weak is in its failure to use the tariff for protecting and encouraging native industries with the same freedom and boldness as the Americans use their tariff. Canada has no moral claim upon the United States for any tariff concession. But the people of Canada have a right to expect that the Government will adjust its own tariff in such a way as will foster and build up Canadian instead of American industries."

It must be remembered that the utterances of the Canadian press are largely influenced by the exceptional prosperity Canada enjoys at this moment. While our immigration is declining, they are continually receiving batches of the most valuable agricultural elements. The Laurier government has done much to advertise the existence of Canada, her exports are increasing and her industries are fully employed. The preferential tariff with Great Britain has assured a market for Canadian produce, and there is hardly a Canadian to-day who does not believe that Canada could get along very well even if an insurmountable barrier were erected between her and the United States. Hence such confident expressions as the following from *The Globe*, Toronto:

"If there is any idea in the minds of American public men that they can coerce this country whenever they choose by some act of commercial hostility, the sooner they try their plan the better. If it can succeed we are not fit to exist as a nation, and the sooner we know it the better. Our desire to exist on the best of terms with the people of the United States is sincere, but we can scarcely be blamed for objecting to conduct that the smallest of European states would resent from the biggest of its neighbors. We hope it is not necessary to establish the fact that we are not living by the leave or on the sufferance of any other country; but if it is, no better time than now could be chosen for amply demonstrating what an egregious error they make who delude themselves by such a notion."

Canadian papers complain that our press, unwilling to study a subject which is not in perfect accord with our wishes, continue to present Canada as a crown colony rather than an almost independent country bound to Great Britain by the silken ties of affection and self-interest only. *The Herald*, Montreal, says:

"The London correspondent of the New York *Sun* comments that 'Canada is the spoilt child of the family and must have first place, on the plea that she knows her interests and that the imperial Government can not fully understand them; yet Mr. Chamberlain is generally wide-awake, and thinks he knows what is going on in every corner of the empire, and is always ready to coach Lord Salisbury.' It will at once occur to any one familiar with imperial relationships, that these observations are somewhat wild of the point. . . . . .

"It is precisely such a dispute that is now up for settlement in regard to the Alaskan boundary, and the British ministers display their good sense when they decline to take the matter out of Canadian hands, and perhaps consent to a repetition of the Maine-territory grab which deprived Canada of a highly desirable section of the Atlantic seaboard. The credit for this new state of British opinion undoubtedly belongs to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues, for it must have been on their representations that the British Government thought it best to send only one direct representative to the conference, leaving Canada to send four. The firmness and dignity of these four in holding out for the adequate safeguarding of Canadian interests is made clearer than ever by incidents such as that which gave occasion to *The Times* discussing this one phase of the case. In no treaty negotiations have Canada's interests been in so good hands. We may expect the precedent thus established to be followed without question in all further negotiations whenever they may arise."

Demands for repressive measures against the American section of the Klondike mining population are very frequent, and altho the Canadian papers fully approve of the actions of Englishmen in the Transvaal, and are quoted in this way in the British press, they assume a different attitude when "their own ox is gored." *The Witness* says to this:

"What these United States agitators would like best of all would be to take the Yukon district from Canada and add it to Alaska. This is manifest in the columns of one of the latest copies of *The Nugget*, an anti-Canadian paper published at Dawson City. It chronicles the report that old Russian boundary marks had been found on the hills at the head of the McQuestion River, and expresses the opinion that if the report proved to be true the Klondike would have to be handed over by Canada to the United States."

The same paper complains of the "childish insolence" of the Cleveland *Leader*, which hopes that the *British* Government will open the canals for the passage of American war-ships to the lakes, and attacks some of our leading journals in the following manner:

"*The Sun* may be surprised to hear it, but minding one's own business is considered a virtue in this benighted country, tho it may not be considered so in a country where *The Sun*, *The World*, *The Journal*, and the like prey upon the privacy of people. The trouble about *The Sun* is that it is a sneaking hypocrite. It is very desirous of bringing about the annexation of Canada to the United States. The attachment of Canada to the empire, the content of the people with their free, independent political system, which makes them in all essentials a constitutional nation, the rapid increase of the population, the extraordinary development of the splendid and rich resources of the country, its progress, both social and political; the growing strength and importance of the young Canadian nation, is viewed with disguised feelings of hate and alarm by *The Sun*, which sees that

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all chance of annexation or union to the United States is disappearing with our advance. Like the huckstering old woman it is in method, *The Sun* hopes to secure what it covets by running it down and depreciating it. *The Sun*, *The World*, *The Journal*, and the kind of Americanism they represent, tho they regard themselves as typifying all that is valuable in the progress of this continent, are repulsive in the extreme to Canadians."

The Victoria *Times*, speaking of the emigration of ex-Mayor Richert and one hundred and twenty-five other citizens of Detroit to Canada, asks: "Is it a sign of the times? Is it an earnest of the coming weariness of the 'brainy' American of the thing called politics; disgust at all its petty strifes and jars and its degrading associations? If so, so much the better." Yet the paper is alarmed at the "several appeals made by American towns to their own Government and that of Great Britain for permission to relinquish their allegiance to the United States," and comments upon them as follows:

"It is, of course, somewhat flattering to the national pride of Canadians to find that their prosperous land is the envy of the neighboring people, and that Canadian citizenship is now a thing worth fighting for. What kind of patriot is the man likely to be who changes his allegiance for a chunk of gold or a little material prosperity? Will he not be just as likely, in the event of trouble befalling his adopted country, to step across the international boundary line and say he was only fooling when he forsook the egis of Columbia?"

CHINA AND THE POWERS.

THE rebellions in Southern China, supposed to be due to the influence of Europeans who encouraged the formation of "juntas" after the approved pattern, do not seem to flourish. The people are rather conservative in their ideas, and not at all anxious to adopt the civilization of the "foreign devils." But this conservatism, while it secures the Government against anything so general as a revolution, also prevents the adoption of energetic measures for the preservation of the empire. In the Western provinces, the Mohammedans are in open revolt, the murder of Buddhist priests and monks is reported as a daily occurrence, and as the troops have been withdrawn to Peking, the viceroys seem helpless. In the East the European powers are getting bolder in their demands, and the partitioning of China, until recently a matter of some doubt, is now regarded as unavoidable. The Comte d'Ussel, in an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), expresses himself to the following effect:

Partitioning, be it by agreement among the powers or be it by war, is at hand, and may affect the history of the twentieth century as much as the discovery of America affected that of the fourteenth. It is easy to see how the division will take place. Korea, formerly a vassal state, is already under the power of Russia and Japan. Liao-Tung is practically in the hands of the Russians, whose power reaches as far as the Great Wall. Mongolia and Manchuria are altogether under Russian influence. Moreover, the Russians endeavor to reach as far as the Yang-tse valley, that is, as far as Britain's sphere of interests. The Germans claim Shantung, and have not given any pledge as to the limits of their *hinterland*. The most profitable, populous, and wealthy part is claimed by Great Britain as her own—the whole of the country whose coastline runs from Shantung to just opposite Formosa, which is in the hands of Japan. Japan will also claim a part of the coast there. Further south is the French sphere of interests. Italy has already demanded a share, and her demands will probably be satisfied. Austria will not always hold back, nor will the United States and, perhaps, a few other countries of less importance.

All wait for a chance to begin, such as would be furnished by a civil war, or, if that does not occur, by the killing of a sufficient number of missionaries to arouse indignation everywhere. The latter possibility is not so remote as some people think, for the mandarins are very jealous, and even the foreign ambassadors at Peking are not any too safe, however small their desire may be to become martyrs for their countries. Their massacre would, of course, be an excellent excuse for an attack upon China.

Mr. Arnot Reid, in his "From Peking to Petersburg," points out that Russia is extending her power very rapidly, and he believes that England must make up her mind how to act. He expresses himself—we quote from an article in *The Saturday Review*—as follows:

"The first of these suggestions involves the transformation of that part of China which is not now dominated by any other powers into an Anglo-American protected state. Germany is to be contented with Shantung; Russia and France will remain where they are at present; and Japan's feelings are to be soothed by the contemplation of her neighbor freed from Russian influence. Failing this, Mr. Reid proposes to share China with Russia, giving the latter the less productive regions of the North, and reserving for ourselves the wealth of the Yang-tse and Great Plain. At the same time he seems to indicate a suspicion that Russia would not remain permanently contented with this arrangement. The third course is simply that we should grab whatever we can get."

There has been an attempt to engage Russia in a scheme for partitioning China, but Russia seems to prefer the grab-what-you-can-get system. Lord Salisbury has given out that Russia and Great Britain had come to an understanding regarding railroad concessions, Russia to stay on her side of the Great Wall, and Great Britain on hers. The British press regarded this as the beginning of an Anglo-Russian alliance, but the Russian cabinet hastened to explain that the negotiations referred to railroad concessions only. *The Morning Leader* sketches the situation most admirably in the following:

"One gathers that the agreement is of the nature of a double self-denying ordinance—that is, that it is mainly negative. For our part we agree not to undertake nor to encourage the construction of railways north of the Great Wall, while Russia accepts a corresponding restriction as regards the basin of the Yang-tse-Kiang. The geographical expressions are vague. But it does not appear that a promise of this kind, and still less the arrangement regarding the Newchwang railway, which has been thought important enough for separate and detailed provision, should overthrow the policy of the 'open door' and the treaty of Tientsin. . . . The usual results of a compromise are making themselves manifest in a disposition on either side to say that the other has made the better bargain, and among outsiders to say that their interests are threatened."

The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, points out that Russia is in need of capital, and would fain finish her Siberian railway with British funds. The French are inclined to think that Russia has got the best of the bargain, and, as their own possessions are outside of the agreement, they regard it with much equanimity. "It's a sign that England will stop fussing," says the *République Française*. The Germans say the matter does not interest them, unless their own interests are interfered with. "The Hoang-ho valley is a German sphere of interest, the Government should permit no doubts to arise on that score," says the Berlin *Tageblatt*. The truth is probably that Russia regards all China as her heritage. A Russian statesman, in an interview for the *Tageblatt*, expressed himself to the following effect:

The reason for the continual discord between Russia and Great Britain is not properly understood. Russia is the greatest Asiatic power in more ways than one. We are at home in Asia, England is not, she is an interloper. If China can be regenerated, Russia must and will be the regenerator, for it is Russia's mission to be the mediator between the East and the West. We understand the Asiatics, and live among them; the English only come to fill their pockets. I can not imagine what ethical or economical benefits England has conferred upon India, for instance. The people of India are taxed to death and in a state of chronic starvation. The poor, crushed Hindu has been made to pay for all England's colonial experiments, and for their failures. Wherever we go in Asia we bring prosperity and peace. The fierce Turco-

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mans regard the Russians as brothers. Roads and railroads are built, justice is administered properly; in a word, Central Asia has changed so much for the better that it can not be recognized.

At any rate, England must not attempt to interfere with Russia in northern China. Russia is not the power that can be treated brutally with impunity. Nor will Russia modify her diplomacy to please England. Within a short time the Siberian railroad will be finished. Then we will act with more decision. A Russian Fashoda in China is out of the question.

The *Politische Korrespondenz*, Vienna, relates that Japan more than ever tries to come to an understanding with China, and that the Chinese are now less unwilling to accept the Japanese as their mentors. In Korea Japanese influence seems to be victorious in competition with the Russians, at least among the masses. The Japanese are very anxious to organize a Chinese army.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SAMOAN QUESTION.

A REUTER cable message states that the Samoa Commission will not be able to get at the truth because English and American residents fear to testify lest their business interests may be prejudiced. A correspondent of the Sydney *Herald* declares that, even if it should be found that the English and American officials in Apia made some technical mistakes, Mataafa must not be allowed to rule, and Germany should be prevailed upon to withdraw, else Samoa will be an uncomfortable place for Englishmen and Americans. The prediction that the bombardment would be used as a *fait accompli* against which there is no appeal, is therefore fulfilled. But this view meets with a good deal of protest throughout the world. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, thinks it queer reasoning that the natives must be deprived of their rights because they were attacked without just cause, and Archbishop-Cardinal Moran, of Sydney, says:

"This was no war. It was a deliberate massacre of natives, less justifiable than the Armenian massacres. The Americans bear the sole responsibility for this horrible deed. Their megalomania, the result of their war with Spain, drove them into it."

Mr. Lloyd Osbourne, for many years United States consul in Apia, writes to the following effect in *Truth*, London:

I know the language of the Samoans, and am personally acquainted with almost every one of note in Samoa, hence I believe I can claim some knowledge of the subject. The main cause of the trouble is "religion." The Protestant London Missionary Society can not bear the idea of a Catholic king, and it has always interfered. Malietoa was one of its pupils as well as Tanu. William Chambers, the chief justice, is a bigoted Protestant, and entirely influenced by the Missionary Society, and has always identified himself with the missionaries. It is impossible to point out too often that the German view is absolutely correct, while the action of the Americans and English was unjust and cruel. Nothing could be worse than this bombardment of helpless villages, and nothing could have excused it but the murder of a white man and subsequent refusal to give up the murderer. So weak is the position of our officials that they claimed the safety of Samoa demanded the bombardment. I would like to know who the property-holder is who complained of danger. Pity that the Anglo-American *entente cordiale* could not be demonstrated in a better way than by forcing a ruler chosen by a sect upon an unwilling people.

Mr. Wardlaw Thompson, foreign secretary of the London Missionary Society, denies that Tanu was its candidate, but letters from Apia, written from the mission, leave no doubt that the pupil of the missionaries was very strongly supported by them. At any rate, Mr. Osbourne's statement—he is stepson of the late Robert Louis Stevenson—has made a profound impression in England; but the blame is laid upon the Americans, and the fact that the Germans, from the very beginning, accused the English of double-dealing, and regarded Chambers as their tool, is ignored. *The Speaker*, London, is sorry that "German pedantry prevents England and America from settling the matter by a majority vote," and censures the commander of the German cruiser *Falke* for having failed to join in the bombardment. *The Irish Catholic*, Dublin, says:

"Regarded, of course, from one point of view, it might perhaps be alleged that the policy adopted by the officials named [Judge Chambers and Consul Maxse] is of a kind which, if Germany had not intervened, would have resulted in the establishment of complete English control in the affairs of the country, even tho it should be set up in opposition to the will of the majority of its people. The action taken by the Germans, however, completely alters the aspect of affairs, and renders it absolutely certain that if the policy which has been attempted to be put in force is persevered in the result must be the creation of a German domination in the affections of the people, which can only be prevented by incurring the risk of war with that power."

The *Rand Post*, Johannesburg, remarks that the English have only themselves to blame if, in view of the Jameson raid and the Samoan affair, weak nations come to regard Germany as their support against unjust attacks. The London *Globe* thinks it possible that the American admiral was too hasty. *The St. James's Gazette* is willing to forgive the many mistakes Consul Rose and other Germans have made, but thinks a general amnesty must be consented to by Germany. *The Daily News* is not quite certain that England was right to assist the Americans in the bombardment. *The Saturday Review* advises caution in supporting the United States. It says:

"It is not safe to count upon the honeyed professions of American Senators, who vow their States will never turn megalomaniac. With Hawaii annexed, the Philippines nominally theirs, and a sufficient ambition in Samoa to palliate bombardment, the United States have already covered a great deal of water, and may easily come to extend the Monroe doctrine over another quarter of the globe, or menace Australia equally with the Canadian frontier."

The paper nevertheless insists that a settlement which might lead to the conclusion that the Germans were right is, for the sake of British prestige, out of the question. *The Spectator* says there is too much of the rattle of the sword in von Bülow's declaration that Germany considers her honor at stake in Samoa, and informs the German Chancellor that England and the United States have a weapon he does not seem to know about. It says:

"All agree to the appointment of a commission with 'advisory powers,' but the Germans insist that the commissioners should be unanimous before they can take action even in the smallest details—a rule which appears intended to reduce the commission to a mere group of reporters. Apparently the German Government believes that if it worries its allies sufficiently they will surrender their claims. If that is the Emperor's policy he does not understand the patience of Englishmen and Americans, trained by their political systems to endure the 'drip, drip, drip of dilatory debate.' No one who has ever endured the method of conducting business in the House of Commons or in Congress can ever be 'bustled' into anything."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, also believes that obstruction will be made use of by Great Britain. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, Munich, fears it will be difficult to settle the Samoan question. Germany has proposed a division of the group, but England wants it entire.

The tone adopted by the British press throughout the whole affair has produced a lasting impression in Germany. The country has full faith in the Government, however, and whatever resentment there is, is stored up. Some of the reports printed by the British press agencies certainly were of a kind to arouse the passions of even a very self-contained people. Thus the London *Globe* described the glorious march of Captain Sturdee and twenty-eight British blue-jackets, who forced their way through the German lines to rescue American and English women and children. The *Falke* was ordered to anchor, British guns trained upon her kept her in order, a detachment of British marines went on board the German war-ship and arrested the commander, etc. A strong agitation for an increase of the navy has set in, and the Reichstag will have to grant it, or be dissolved, with a navy bill for an issue. The feeling toward the United States is, however, much better. The *Magdeburger Zeitung* says:

"We are certain that every sensible German attaches the very highest importance to the old Prussian policy of a good understanding with the United States. The empire must continue it. On both sides of the water we must do our best to disappoint the people who would make us enemies. That is the best policy for us as well as for the United States, and it serves best the interests of universal peace."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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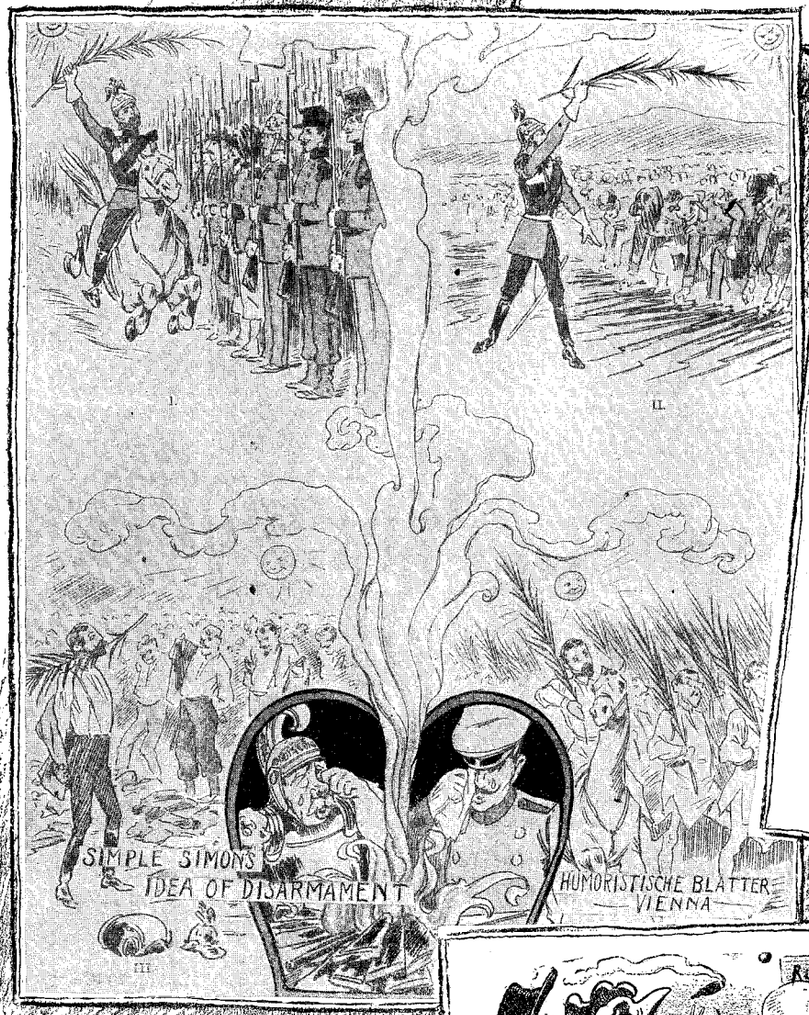
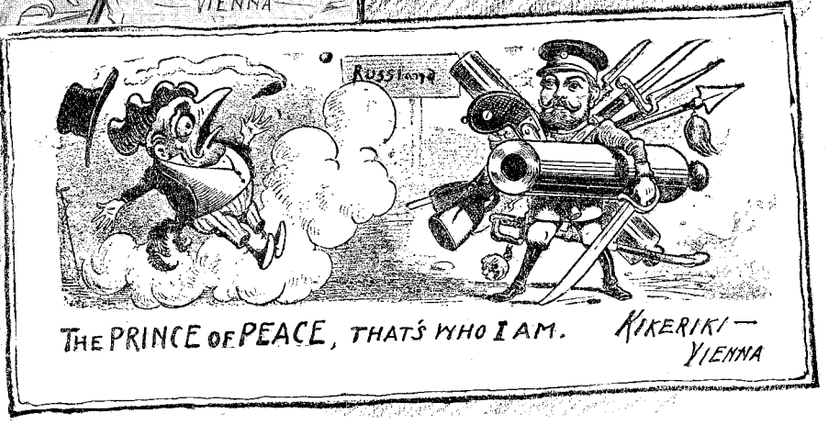
THE PEACE CONFERENCE IN CARTOON





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MISCELLANEOUS.

AN AMERICAN IN RHODESIA.

IT was as a naturalist, as a collector of specimens, as hunter, soldier, gold-seeker, landowner, citizen, that Mr. William Harvey Brown participated for seven years in the settlement and early development of Rhodesia, where he hunted, prospected, scouted, fought, and farmed, partly in the interest of the United States National Museum and partly at his own will; and now, with much animal spirits and a lively pen, he tells the story of an American's adventures in Mashonaland and Matabeleland.

When the author visited the Cape he found the people intensely "exercised" concerning the fabulous gold-fields of a coming country which was to be the veritable Land of Ophir. There was talk on every hand of Rhodes and the Chartered Company, Matabeleland and Lo Bengula. The eyes of the world were upon the wealth revealed in diamonds and gold in the unclaimed region that had been coveted by Boers, Germans, British, and Portuguese. Either because they could not or dared not, neither of these powers had taken possession; and the rich domain might eventually have been divided between the South African Republic, Germany, and Portugal but for the acuteness and the "go" of Mr. Cecil Rhodes in capturing it for the British empire.

A "pioneer corps" was organized, to go in advance of the British South Africa Company's police, in order to cut a road into that part of Lo Bengula's possessions known as Mashonaland. These troopers were to be the first settlers of the country, and our author, being an American, proceeded inevitably to enroll himself among them for the sufficing reason that he must go as a trooper or remain behind. "This," he says, "was in no way compromising to my standing as an American citizen, for we were not required to swear allegiance to the Queen." Better blood could not be found in the British empire than coursed in the veins of those pioneers; they battled bravely against all the discouragements and reverses involved in the founding of a new empire. Through privation, disease, massacre, and war, nearly half their number has been "crossed out."

When in April, 1890, the pioneer expedition moved toward Mafeking, where the organization and equipment were to be completed, it was composed of English, Scotch, and Irish, with a contingent of Americans, Australians, and Germans—and they "moved" in ox-wagons.

A Banyai, who came to the camp of the pioneers, reported that the Matabeles had pillaged his kraal five days before the arrival of the white man, and had taken all his possessions. It was the practise of these raiders to kill the grown men, train the boys as fighters, and incorporate the women and children into their own tribe. Presently a scouting party came upon a man working in a field where several big shaggy baboons were busily digging for roots. The man was greatly alarmed at the approach of the white men, but the baboons worked on indifferent. Baby baboons were crying among the rocks near the huts of the natives. When the Banyai were asked if the creatures did not molest the children, they replied "No, they are friends."

Early in August the column left the Lundi River, and a troop was sent forward to cut the road. On September 11 the column had reached its destination. On the 12th they held parade, and in the name of the Queen took possession of all the unclaimed land in South Central Africa. The British ensign was displayed, "Canon Balfour offered prayer, cheers were given for the Queen, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and another jewel was added to the British crown":

"I know not what others of the pioneers may have thought or felt on that occasion, but I must confess that on my mind it made a profound impression. I felt that I was helping to make history, that I had witnessed the laying of the corner-stone of . . . a populous and valuable colony. . . It needed no professional prophet to predict the farms, the mines, the towns, the factories, and railways which a few years would be almost certain to bring."

On a broad plain called the Gwibi Flats, our versatile adventurer beheld a memorable spectacle. The open prairie was dotted with great ant-heaps, many of them black and bare, while others were covered with tall grass that had escaped the veld fires. Near the river were green pastures that had attracted a multitude of wild animals. "That evening," he writes, "I beheld on those flats a sight which will never again be seen there to the end of the world." Not of crowded masses of game, such as once gathered on our Western plains, but the variety was incredible—roan, sable, and tsessebe antelope, zebras, elands, reedbucks, steinbucks, and ostriches.

"It was Africa in the days of Livingstone. A herd of tsessebe antelopes galloped by, followed by five zebras; for it is the habit of the zebra to associate with more wary creatures for mutual protection. At times one sees a solitary tsessebe running with a herd of zebras, or a single sable antelope in a herd of tsessebes. I had seen the greatest show on earth!"

Following the peaceful occupation of the country in September, 1890, came a rush of fortune-hunters, in ox-wagons and carts, with pack donkeys, and on foot. Unexpected hardships were encountered. Hundreds, delayed by swollen rivers, contracted fevers, and were buried by the roadside. Traders, who made their way to Fort Salisbury, took fabulous prices for their goods. Candles brought twenty shillings the dozen. Five pounds was a common price for a bottle of brandy. Many of the people returned to the colony disgusted, but the majority roamed over the country seeking gold.

The author describes a Mashona village of fifty huts, fortified by a stockade of upright poles, and banked outside with thorn bushes:

"They were all, as Mashonas generally are, repulsively dirty. It is not their custom to wash their bodies oftener than once a month, and many, I am confident, do not perform this irksome duty oftener than once a year. Most of them wore charms on their necks, and all were attired in the usual costume of two pieces of breech-cloth, one in front and one behind. . . . A bright fire was burning in the middle of the room, while the smoke curled up through the blackened thatch and rafters. . . . At the right of the door stood a circular mud-tower, four feet high, with small arched openings in its different stories. This was the chicken-coop; and in it, nestled for the night, were fowls scarcely larger than bantams. Dangling from the roof above was a little grass basket, in which a hen was sitting on some eggs. . . . On the floor a flat stone, slightly hollowed on its upper surface, constituted a primitive grist-mill, on which the women and girls ground the meal, accompanying their work with mournful ditties. Next to the wood pile, and near the wall, was an enclosure made of sticks in which some goats and a yearling calf were chewing the cud. . . . A big ugly rat came boldly down the wall and cautiously approached us, with head outstretched, comically jerking the end of his nose as he sniffed the viands. Tambudza struck at him with a stick, but he scampered to the top of the woodpile, where others joined him, chattering, scolding."

The Mashonas reckon thirteen months to the year—as the month of the winds, the month of the harvests, etc. Once, a month was lost to a village near Salisbury. There had been an abundant harvest, and for a whole moon the people sang and danced and were continuously drunk, quite forgetting the moon. When they sobered up, the new moon was well grown; "so, for a quarter of a year thereafter they did nothing but discuss the mighty problem, 'Is the present month the month it is, or is it the month it isn't?'"

Discussing the race problem with these object-lessons before him, this American in Rhodesia contends that all human progress results from the forcible encroachment of superior nations upon those of the lower development. "The enforcement," he contends, "of state regulations which will compel the African to toil for wages will almost certainly result to his benefit." He maintains that, even in America, the negro, through an apprenticeship of bondage, has been removed from a state of barbarism and superstition and "placed in the enjoyment of the language and customs, the religion and useful arts of the most progressive of all races." The natives, he says, do not hold the soil in that same sense of ownership which constitutes the right and the law in civilized communities. To them the earth is as free as the air and the water, and to be used only as it may minister to their immediate needs. The occupancy of any given plot of ground is thereby temporary. From time to time, as the soil loses its fertility, they move forward to new fields and pastures. Father Daignault, priest in charge of the Catholic missions in Rhodesia, insisted that the negroes of the country must be dealt with as children without the innocence of childhood—given to many vices, most of all to those incident to idleness. It is in this, he says, that we find the ever-active cause of recurring famines; and everywhere the white settler is confronted with drunkenness, debauchery, and theft. The laws and regulations of the white man, concerning lands, dwellings, taxes, imposed for the general good of the state, are even more necessary for the native than for the settler. The Mashona, the Matabele, the Bechuana, must be compelled to work under strict taskmasters, exacting obedience, dealing fairly with their wards, living up to the promising they have made, the responsibilities they have accepted, and paying the stipulated wage to the penny and to the minute.

And this is "The White Man's Burden." So shall the Mashona and the Matabele, like the American Redskin and the Australian Bushman, give place to a people who march in the van of the world's enlightenment and conscience.

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul-General Seeger writes from Rio de Janeiro, March 29, 1899:

"Since March 15, the freight rates established by the European steamship trust controlling the transportation between Brazil and the United States are 40 cents and 5 per cent. primage per bag of 60 kilograms (132 pounds), between Rio and New York. Since last August the freights have been raised and lowered, and raised again to suit the purposes of the trust, till they have reached their present level. Whether they will remain there or not depends on the view taken by the manager of the trust, as to the ability of the coffee trade to stand another raise. There is coffee enough here for all the steamers belonging to the trust, and for the few American vessels that venture into this port; but, as a rule, the sailing-vessels, not chartered by coffee importers, have to leave for the United States in ballast, and independent steamers seem to have been effectually blocked out of the Brazilian trade. The trust has an agreement with the coffee shippers here to pay them a rebate of 5 per cent. at the end of every six months, from the date of the agreement, on all freights collected; provided, however, that this rebate is forfeited in case the shippers give freight to any vessel not belonging to the trust, during the period stipulated. Through this arrangement the trust controls the regular shippers, and American vessels go home in ballast."

Consul Jones, of Tuxpan, under date of March 31, 1899, reports that he wishes to correct statements appearing in United States newspapers, to the effect that tobacco and vanilla crops along the Mexican coast north of Vera Cruz have been destroyed by the cold weather. Half of the tobacco plants, says Mr. Jones, were not touched by the frost, and 60 per cent. of the vanilla vines will survive. The full text of the report has been sent to the Department of Agriculture.

Ostermoor Warning!

Compressing the felt. Binding and closing the tick by hand.

TRADE MARK.

We are the only makers and sellers of Patent Elastic Felt Mattresses and Church Cushions. They are NOT for sale at stores. Unscrupulous dealers are offering so-called *felt* mattresses, "practically the same as," "just as good as," "nearly identical to," &c., &c., *ad nauseam*. We desire to thank many friends who have called our attention to flagrant infringements of our patents and trademark, which will have our immediate attention. Our label with name and guarantee on every mattress.

The Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt Mattress, $15.

[*If made in two parts, 50c. extra. 6 ft. 3 in. by 4 ft. 6 in. Smaller sizes at smaller prices. Express prepaid.*]

is not for sale by anybody, anywhere, except by us. We repeat our offer of **30 Nights' Free Trial,** under the written guarantee that if it is not the equal in cleanliness, durability, and comfort of any $50 Hair Mattress ever made, you can have your money back. Perhaps you don't need a mattress now. Don't let that keep you from sending for our **FREE** book, "*The Test of Time.*" Each book costs us 25 cents, but we will get rich if we can interest enough people merely to send for it; write to-day.

OSTERMOOR & COMPANY, 119 Elizabeth Street, New York.

We have cushioned 25,000 churches. Send for our book, "Church Cushions."

Reduced Prices

WE have recently purchased several hundred pieces of fine suitings and skirtings at much below their actual value. This enables us to inaugurate the biggest Reduced Price Sale that we have ever announced. You now have an opportunity of securing a fashionable garment at a reduction of one-third from former prices.

No. 612.—French walking gown, consisting of open front jacket belted at the waist and a new gored skirt with curved center gore. The collar, revers and cuffs are faced with white and black striped silk, edged with black ribbon ruching; the skirt is also trimmed with ribbon ruching as illustrated. The entire garment is lined throughout and is made from a choice collection of all-wool materials. Retailers ask $20 for a gown of this kind. Our price has been $16.

Reduced Price for this Sale $10.67

No. 612.

We are also closing out a few sample garments, which were made up for exhibition in our salesroom:

Suits, $5 to $10; have been $10 to $20.

Skirts, $3 to $8; have been $6 to $16.

We tell you about hundreds of other reduced price garments in our Summer Catalogue and Bargain List, which will be sent, *free*, together with a full line of samples of materials to any lady who wishes them. Any garment that is not entirely satisfactory may be returned and your money will be cheerfully refunded.

Write to-day for Catalogue, Samples, and Bargain List; don't delay—the choicest goods will be sold first.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK COMPANY,
19 and 121 West 23d St., New York.

The following extracts are from a letter by Consul Listoe, of Rotterdam, dated April 6, 1899, to a Philadelphia correspondent (to whom the original has been forwarded): There are only two electric tramways in operation in the Netherlands—the road from Vaals to the German frontier, under the management of the Aachener Kleinbahn Gesellschaft, a little over half a mile in length, and the line from The Hague to Scheveningen, something over 6 miles. The cars on the last-named tramway carry their own motors, as the trolley system is not allowed. Concessions of franchises must be obtained from the various city governments and from the state, when public highways are to be occupied. Some municipalities—Rotterdam, for instance—seem to be prejudiced against electric tramways; in others, however, concessions could doubtless be readily obtained. On the island of Walcheren, the project of building an electric line from Flushing or Middleburg to Domburg and Vere has long been agitated; but things move slowly in this country, and there would probably be a good opening for enterprise. People here have great respect for American energy. The field, however, should be personally inspected.

The chief organizers of the Syria-Ottoman Railway Company are Mr. J. R. Pilling, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, and Mr. H. Hills, of the Thames Iron Works, London. The proposed capital is $5,000,000, but no shares will be put on the market, so it is said, until the line is completed as far as Nazareth. The road will run from Haifa, a seaport town 75 miles south of Beirut, to Damascus, a distance of some 142 miles, and the project includes an extension from Damascus to Bagdad and the Persian Gulf. While the Jaffa-Jerusalem (54 miles), the Beirut-Damascus-Hauran (153 miles), and the Lebanon Tramway (10 miles) are narrow-gage concerns, the Haifa-Damascus Railway will be of standard width. It is primarily intended to tap the great Hauran wheat regions, which are only partly developed, being still under the sway of Bedouin and Druze tribes, and to afford another outlet for the growing trade of Damascus, the largest city in Asiatic Turkey. Active operations commenced last month on the division between Haifa and the Jordan, and the line is to be completed in less than two years as far as Damascus. Sir Douglas

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You would, if you knew that each month's savings can be invested as saved.

By our plan each dollar is put to work as soon as saved, and is given the earning power of ten.

You can begin an investment with us if you have a few dollars laid by. $25 will do for a $500 investment.

Remember our strong point—PERFECT SAFETY.

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CAMPBELL INVESTMENT COMPANY
(Capital $300,000)
106 LA SALLE ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

AIR as an... INVESTMENT

STOCKS in some Air-Power and Liquid Air Companies are worth buying. For particulars apply to Emmens Strong & Co. (Members of the American Bankers' Association), 1 Broadway, New York.

Yours faithfully,
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Fox (28 Victoria Street, London) is the chief engineer of the Syria-Ottoman Railway, while Dr. G. Schumacher (civil engineer and United States consular agent) is superintendent of works at Haifa, assisted by Mr. H. T. Foord, agent of the company. The Thames Iron Works being crowded with orders, it is likely, that rails, locomotives, and other material will be bought in the United States.

In a reply to a Pennsylvania correspondent, Consul Gibbs writes from Tamatave, March 18, 1899:

"The Morse open-circuit system is used here. The messages are received on rol's of tape, similar to the stock-quotation tickers in use on the New York and other American stock exchanges. There are about 1,200 miles of line and wire at present, and the net is being increased. The telegraph, connected with the post-office department, is controlled by the French Government."

Consular Agent De Sola writes from Caracas, under date of February 15, 1899:

"I can not too strongly urge United States manufacturers to effect a radical change in their system of packing. The cases and crates are in many instances not strong, but are very heavy, owing to the thickness of wood employed. This is prejudicial, not only on account of the breakage but because the customs duty in this country is collected on the gross weight."

"I wish to refute the statements generally circulated in regard to the health and climate of the Philippine Islands," writes Consul Williams. "Being within the tropics, they of course lack the invigorating effects of frost, and the temperature averages high—at Manila, about 78.3° F.; but extremes are not wide apart, and during the last year, I heard of no temperature below 57° F. in the islands, and none below the sixties in Manila. Mercury in the shade rarely rises above 85°, nor above 95° in the sun. Being on the coast of a bay so large as to be almost an inland sea, and having 8 miles to the east a lake with 100 miles of shore, whose waters seek the bay through the large and rapid Pasig, the city of Manila has fresh air constantly, as well as sea breezes. The sewers of Manila are not good and can never be first-class, because of its low level; but the rainfall here is above 10 feet per annum and quite evenly distributed, so that the streets are rain-swept and the sewers well flushed almost every day. There is also an advantage in hot, wet weather, which hastens the decay of vegetable or animal matter, this soon rotting and being washed away. The city water-supply is abundant. The water is carried in large iron pipes about 7 miles from springs, and is exceptionally pure and agreeable to taste. I use it every day as a beverage, and have never experienced ill effects therefrom. I have not been sick a minute since I left the United States in 1897. In filthy quarters, smallpox may be found almost any day; but a few deaths result, and the sanitary measures of the present government have been of benefit. The death-rate is small, and it is only necessary to live properly to be entirely healthy."

Of the more important German cities, Aix la Chapelle, Brunswick, Chemnitz, Dresden, Hamburg, Hanover, Leipsic, Munich, and Stettin have almost completely abandoned horse-cars and are supplied with electric roads. In the cities of Berlin, Breslau, Cassel, Cologne, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Dusseldorf, Barmen, Elberfeld, Königsberg (East Prussia), and other places, horse lines are being converted into electric roads, and most of these have suburban electric roads completed. A large number of electric lines are being constructed in the country districts about Aix la Chapelle, Bochum, Gelsenkirchen, Dusseldorf, Vohwinkel, Elberfeld, Barmen, Elbthal, Essen, Krais Hoerde, Reisengebirge, Waldenburg (Silesia), Witten-Ruhr, and in the mining districts of the Saar (southern Rheinland) and in Upper Silesia. In 35 cities and districts, not mentioned in the above list, electric roads were in the course of construction on September 1 last, in 9 of which the roads were completed and put into operation before the close of the year; so that at the beginning of the year 1899 there were 77 cities and districts in the empire supplied with electric roads. In 35 of these places extensions were being made to the lines in operation September 1, 1898, some of which were completed before January 1.

The following is a comparative statement of electric-railway construction in Germany for the past three years:

Description.	August, 1896.	September 1, 1897.	September 1, 1898.	Per cent. of increase in 1898 over 1897.
Power-houses.....	42	56.0	68.0	21.4
Miles of road	362.2	594.7	888.1	21.4
Miles of tracks	530.7	842.1	1,204.9	43.0
Motor-cars...	1,571.0	2,255.0	3,190 0	41.5
Trailers.....	589.0	1,601.0	2,128.0	32.9
Electric power, "K. W.".....	18,560.0	24,920.0	33,333.0	33.8

Adding the roads put in operation since January 1, 1899, it is estimated that there are now 930 miles of electric roads, with a total of 1,300 miles of tracks in Germany. Many American cars are used.

From the city of Dusseldorf there are now four suburban electric lines completed. From Dusseldorf to Crefeld, about 12 miles; from Dusseldorf to Rattigen, about 8 miles; from Dusseldorf to Benrath, about 6 miles; and from Dusseldorf to Kaiserswerth, about 5 miles.

PERSONALS.

MME. CALVE is not the only vocalist who has erroneously been announced as ill by certain French writers. Mlle Delna recently issued an amusing rebuke to one of these paragraphists. She wrote: "You announce I am seriously ill. I can not further conceal from you the fact that I am dead.—*Marie Delna.*"

PLAYWRIGHT David Belasco was entering the Garrick Theatre, in New York, the other night, when a diminutive newsboy rushed up to him, and shouted: "Wuxtry! Terrible accident to President McKinley!" "Dear me!" said Belasco, fumbling in his pocket for change; "what kind of an accident did he meet with?" "Nearly drowned, sir!" replied the urchin, his eyes dan-

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What you want when you want it—fire-less, heat-less, work-less, all-ready substantials.

Deviled Ham, Potted Ham, Beef and Tongue—The proper sandwich food. Nothing else so good.
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Peerless Wafer-Sliced Smoked Beef—So very fresh-tasting.
Pork and Beans—Better than Boston-baked.

Put up in convenient size key-opening cans.
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Although not accustomed to subscribing my name to any manufactured product, I gladly do so in this instance. Your nut products are choice, appetizing, wholesome foods, very pleasant to the palate and exceedingly rich in nutritive and sustaining properties.—CLARA BARTON.

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Send us the name of a grocer who does not sell Sanitas Nut Foods, and 25 cents to pay postage only, and we will send you free eight samples of these dainty delicious nut products. Sample can of Protose, the vegetable meat, for six cents to pay postage.

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make irritable people. A food that is nourishing and that does not cloy the appetite is

Somatose

Somatose is a *Perfect Food, Tonic* and *Restorative*. It contains the nourishing elements of meat. Prepared for *invalids* and *dyspeptics* and those needing nourishment and a restored appetite. May be taken in water, milk, tea, coffee, etc.

At druggists' in 2-oz., ¼, ½ and 1 lb. tins.

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AMERICAN RING CO.
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One-Piece Collar Button

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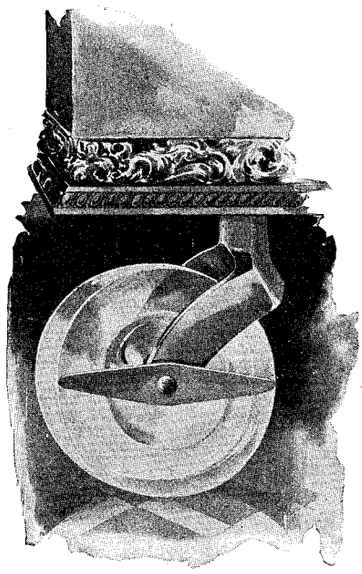
We can hold open the low introduction price of Slayton Electric Switch Glass Casters ($2.00 a set) for only a few days longer. By having a trial of them at once, you can make a considerable saving. The price has been too low to be commercially profitable and must soon be increased.

FOR RHEUMATISM AND SLEEPLESSNESS

WE OFFER THE SIMPLEST AND THE BEST TREATMENT FREE.



To all who know the misery and hopelessness of days and nights tortured with rheumatism, neuralgia, sleeplessness, and pains in trunk, muscles, and bones, we make a plain and fair proposition, which we believe is filled with hope for sufferers. First, a word as to our method.

DR. BROWN-SEQUARD, of Paris, said that these ailments arose from a too great flow of electricity from the body. He thought that if this flow could be stopped the vital forces would be so invigorated as to overcome the troubles. Experimenting on this line led to the discovery of the **Slayton Electric Switch Glass Casters.** Used on a bed they insulate the occupant completely. They prevent any flow of electricity from the body to the earth. Thus none of the natural forces is weakened. The curative results are wonderful.

No one can fully *explain* why so simple a remedy can drive away forever these terrible evils. The great, saving fact remains, however, that the use of the **Slayton Electric Switch Glass Bed Casters** is every day completely curing cases of rheumatism and like diseases which seemed desperate.

Read the following testimonials and see if it is not worth your while to at least make a free test of this wonderful treatment, and avail yourself of the present low price.

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB., Feb. 24, 1899.
The Slayton Electric Caster Co.
Gentlemen: Find enclosed $2.00 for Electric Casters. I think they will do all that you claim for them. I have been greatly benefited by them, having suffered from rheumatism for a long while and am now nearly well.
Yours, E. V. CAVERTON.

ERIE, PA., Feb. 21, 1899.
A. W. Slayton, Tecumseh, Mich.
Dear Sir: Received your Casters about ten days ago. They are all right. Thank you very much for your fair way of dealing. Find enclosed express order for $2.00.
Yours very truly,
ROBERT CRUTHERS.

DUNMORE, PA., March 23, 1899.
The Slayton Electric Switch Glass Caster Co.
Gentlemen: I have been laid up nearly two years with rheumatism and I have suffered untold pain and misery. Your Casters have relieved me entirely of the pain, and they make me sleep and eat heartily. I can recommend them as all right and am well satisfied and hope others who are afflicted will try them. Respectfully,
MRS. E. FARLEY.

MT. PLEASANT, MICH., March 3, 1899.
The Slayton Electric Caster Co., Ltd.
Dear Sirs: Please find P. O. order for $2.00 for Casters I received from you. We are well pleased with them.
Yours, etc., I. A. FAUCHER.

FREE TRIAL

FOR ONE WEEK. We will gladly send anyone mentioning the name of this paper a full set of the Slayton Electric Glass Casters on receipt of 17c. for postage. Try them for one week according to directions. If they do not help you, send them back by mail and no charge will be made. If they do help you, send us $2.00 in full payment.

THE SLAYTON ELECTRIC CASTER CO., 25 High St., Tecumseh, Mich.

cing; "he fell through a mattress into the spring." Belasco gave him a nickel.

DR. LEANDER S. JAMESON, who led the raid into the Transvaal in the latter part of December, 1895, has just sailed from England for South Africa. This is his first visit to South Africa since the raid.

A DESPATCH from Apia says that Chief-Justice Chambers has overruled Consul Osborn's refusal to pay King Malietoa Tanu's salary, and has ordered that one hundred and fifty dollars a month be paid to him, as demanded. This is three times the amount that Malietoa Laupepa, father of the present king, received.

AN interesting study of Mayor Jones, of Toledo, is presented by Dr. Washington Gladden, in a recent number of *The Outlook*. Says Dr. Gladden:

"Samuel M. Jones was born in Wales in 1846, and his parents came to America when he was only three years old. Poverty and severe toil were the portion of his childhood. At the age of eighteen he found himself in Titusville, Pa., in search of work, and with fifteen cents in his pocket; his quest was soon rewarded by an opportunity to work among the oil producers, and from that time to this he has kept in close connection with this important industry. In the rough life of the oil-fields he won his vigorous frame, his practical sense, and his intimate acquaintance with the conditions of the working people. With small opportunities of education, he so well employed his leisure that we find him now possessed of considerable knowledge of literature, a keen relish for the best that has been said in prose and verse, and a good, clear English style, often lit up with a felicitous phrase or a telling quotation. He is a well-made man physically, about five feet ten, muscular, with a large blue eye, a genial face, and a manner of great frankness and directness.

"Clearly he was too brainy a man to be long working by the day; he soon rose to positions of responsibility, and became an employer himself. In 1893 he invented an important improvement in the apparatus of the oil-wells, and finding no manufacturer willing to produce his device, he set up his own shop in Toledo. . . .

"As business prospered, Mr. Jones built for himself a fine house in one of the beautiful residence districts; but when the house-warming came, the party was made up of his workmen and their wives and sweethearts. . . . Adjoining his Golden Rule factory was a vacant lot 150 feet square, with several fine old trees; Mr. Jones bought it, and has made a pretty park of it—Golden Rule Park—with chairs and settees, and swings and a Maypole for the children, and a speakers' and music stand. Here, every Sunday afternoon in the mild weather, there is music, and speaking by some one competent to teach, usually on some phase of the social question. 'Golden Rule Hall' has also been fitted up in the second story of the factory, where similar meetings are held in the cold weather.

"By all these manifestations of his spirit and purpose Mr. Jones became pretty well known, especially to the working classes of Toledo; and when, at the Republican convention held two years ago for the nomination of municipal officers, a deadlock occurred in the attempt to select a candidate for office, some daring individual ventured to suggest as a compromise candidate the name of Samuel M. Jones. The nomination went through like a whirlwind; and Mr. Jones was elected by a handsome majority, tho the corporations and the saloons both stoutly opposed him.

"His two years' incumbency has wrought many changes in his following. Not a few who shouted for him in his first campaign denounced him in the second; and a great many of those who feared him then are now his enthusiastic supporters."

For Abuse of Alcohol

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. E. B. DAVIS, Dayton, O., says: "Very good results in cases of nervous debility from excessive drinking and insomnia."

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Every person desiring shapely, handsome finger nails should have one. No lady's dressing-table complete without it.

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Trims the nails long, short, round, pointed; manicures, cleans, and files them. Excellent for treating ingrowing nails. Made from high-grade tempered tool steel, nickel finish, accurately ground. Ask your dealer, or we will send by mail, postpaid, on receipt of 25 cents.

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EUCALOL CURES CATARRH.

FREE Send your name and address and the Treatment will be sent, postpaid, at once. At the end of a month you may send 75c. for it if you think you are benefited; if not benefited, no charge—and you are the sole judge.
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THE IDEAL SIGHT
RESTORER
SIGHT RESTORED AT ANY AGE, NO SPECTACLES
CONSULTATION AND INSTRUCTION FOR SELF TREATMENT AT HOME, FREE.
THE IDEAL COMPANY, 239 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WATER—100% PURE

Use a Sanitary Still and you have it in any quantity. Six styles, $10 up. Used by U. S. Government.
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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Reason.—"Did that woman give any reason for attempting suicide?" "Yes, yer honor.' "What was it?" "She says she wanted to kill herself."—*Chicago Record.*

At Golf.—THE NOVICE: "Do you find it hard work, my boy?"

THE CADDIE: "Well, de hardest part's keepin' from laughin' when de guys miss the ball."—*Puck.*

Beyond Doubt.—"How do I know this is fifteen-year-old whisky?" "Here is the written guaranty, sir, of the man who invented the process for ageing it."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Eggs as Fish.—BROWN: "Waiter, bring me a dozen oysters on the half-shell."

WAITER: "Sorry, sah, but we's all out of shellfish, sah, 'ceptin' aigs."—*Rochester Union and Advertiser.*

Accompaniment—A police officer met an organ-grinder in the street, and said, "Have you a license to play? If not, you must accompany me.' "With pleasure," answered the street musician. "What will you sing?"—*Halfpenny Comic.*

A Chance for Paul Revere.—"They've been having a great time recalling Paul Revere in Boston this month." "Paul Revere?" "Oh, yes, I know; he was the original rough-rider!"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Proof of Devotion.—"The way Jack Bright is devoted to that Plunkett girl is ahead of anything I ever came across." "How does he show it?" "You know Ma Plunkett—weighs two hundred?" "Yes." "Jack is teaching her to ride a wheel!"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Dangerous.—MRS. STILES: "I shall never invite Mr. Funniman to dinner again."

MR. STILES: "Why not? He is a very entertaining chap."

MRS. STILES: "That's just it. He tells such funny stories that he makes the butler laugh."—*Harper's Bazar.*

At the Concert.—"Did you enjoy the opera last night?"

"No; I didn't hear it."

"Why not?"

"Two women sitting in front of me kept explaining to each other how they loved the music."—*Collier's Weekly.*

A Matter of Spelling.—MAGISTRATE: "How comes it, sergeant, that you say in your oral testimony that the prisoner stole an encyclopedia, and in the written report of the case you said he stole a cook-book?"

SERGEANT OF POLICE: "Well, you see, judge, it's easier to spell cook book than encyclopedia."—*News-Letter.*

A Chivalrous Community.—WALKER BARNSTORM: "What if this is a chivalrous community, why should it prevent me from giving my celebrated rendition of Othello?"

CATAMOUNT CAL: "Waal, yer see, ther boys hev already hung two afore ther Desdemonys could explain thet they wa'n't really bein' smothered to death."—*New York Journal.*

Cause for Murder.—VICAR (who has introduced "Gregorian" tones into his service): "Well, Mr. Rogers, how do you like our music? Tradition says, you know, that those psalm tunes are the original ones composed by King David."

FLIPPANT PARISHIONER: "Really? Then I no longer wonder why Saul threw his javelin at him."—*Exchange.*

Proof Positive.—BRIDGET (reading laboriously): "Hov you seen this, Pat? It sez here that whin a mon loses wan av his sinses, his other sinses get more develyuped. F'r instans, a blind mon gets more sinse av hearin', an' touch, an'——"

PAT: "Shure an' it's quite thrue; Oi've noticed it meself. Whin a mon has wan leg shorter than the other, begorra, the other leg's longer, isn't it now?"—*Exchange.*

Johnnie Knew.—The superintendent of a city Sunday-school was making an appeal for a collection for a Shut-in Society, and he said:

"Can any boy or girl tell me of any shut-in person mentioned in the Bible? Ah, I see several hands raised. That is good. This little boy right

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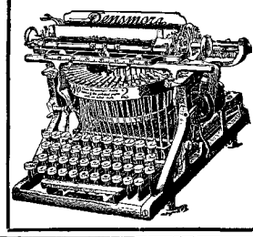

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in front of me may tell me. Speak up good and loud so that all will hear you, Johnnie."

"Jonah!" shrieked Johnnie.—*Exchange.*

Too Convenient.—"Here's a queer tale from Tennessee of a family of eleven that has its home in a hollow tree," said the woman who is always interested in strange stories as she looked up from her paper. "How would you like such a home as that, Willie?" inquired the woman's husband, turning to his son and heir. The boy shook his head. "Too easy to get hold of a switch," he answered, as his mind reverted to some of the little controversies he had had with his father.—*Chicago Post.*

A New Experience.—Mrs. A. told her new man-servant (a colored youth from the country) to make a fire in the drawing-room the other day. Coming in soon after she found him hopelessly contemplating the andirons, tongs, etc., with a pile of logs by his side large enough to warm a regiment.

"Have you never made a fire before, William?" she asked, somewhat sharply.

"Well, ma'am, I ain't never made what yo' call a refined fire—no, ma'am!" was the puzzled reply. —*Harper's Bazar.*

Current Events.

Monday, May 22.

—It is reported, and denied, that a fight has occurred between the United States **cruiser Detroit and a Nicaraguan gunboat** at Bluefields.

—Congressman A. J. Hopkins, of Illinois, makes a detailed statement and support of his **candidacy for the speakership.**

—The **special session of the New York Legislature** convenes.

—The Rev. Dr. Charles H. **Parkhurst** publishes **his views** on the work of the Mazet committee.

—President Schurman of the Philippine Commission makes definite **offers of peace to the insurgents.**

Tuesday, May 23.

—The **Peace Jubilee** begins at Washington.

—The United States cruiser *Olympia*, **with Admiral Dewey on board,** arrives at Hongkong.

Wednesday, May 24.

—A **report from General MacArthur,** showing the responsibilities of the Filipinos for beginning the outbreak at Manila, is made public.

—Queen **Victoria's eightieth birthday** is observed throughout the world.

—The second unsuccessful attempt is made to **float the stranded steamship Paris.**

—The **Tuberculosis Congress** opens in Berlin.

Thursday, May 25.

—The Navy Department receives word from Admiral Kautz of the arrival of the **Joint High Commission in Samoa.**

—Prof. Arthur T. Hadley is **elected president of Yale University** to succeed Dr. Timothy Dwight.

—Emilio **Castelar, the Spanish orator and statesman,** dies at Murcia.

Friday, May 26.

—Admiral **Dewey informs the Navy Department** that he will reach New York City about October 1.

—A letter from **Secretary Hay to Sir Alfred Austin** on international copyright is made public.

—Governor **Roosevelt signs the Ford Franchise** Act as passed by the special session of the New York Legislature.

—The Presbyterian Assembly reverses the action of the New York Synod **in the Warszawiak case.**

—A disastrous **fire occurs at Coney Island.**

—T. Estrada Palma issues a statement of the **money collected and expended by the Cuban Junta.** The payment of $3,000,000 to the Cuban army begins.

—The **arbitration committee** of The Hague Peace Conference "gives its adhesion to the general principle of arbitration and mediation."

—**Rosa Bonheur,** the famous French animal painter, dies at Fontainebleau.

Saturday, May 27.

—In an official report to the War Department, General Brooke points out "some grave **defects in the army system.**"

—Seven Cuban ex-insurgents appear in Havana to accept payment from the American **fund of $3,000,000.**

—The Court of Cassation at Paris reports in favor of revision and a **new court-martial for Dreyfus.**

—The Tuberculosis Congress at Berlin closes.

Sunday, May 28.

—Reports of **operations in the Philippines** are received from Generals Otis and Hale.

—One hundred and eleven Cubans apply for payment from the **$3,000,000 fund.**

A Handsome Summer Excursion Book.

"Summer excursions" for 1899 published by the Fitchburg Railroad makes its appearance, and is a handsomely illustrated pamphlet of 100 pages with brief descriptions of the towns along the line of Fitchburg Railroad and adjacent country, also giving a list of hotels, boarding-houses, rates for a large, varied, and attractive list of summer trips, and other important information of interest to pleasure travel. Send four cents in postage stamps to J. R. Watson, General Passenger Agent, Fitchburg Railroad, Boston, Mass., for a copy of "Summer Excursions."

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WHOLESOME ADVICE

For People Whose Stomachs are Weak and Digestion Poor.

Dr. Harlandson, whose opinion in diseases is worthy of attention, says when a man or woman comes to me complaining of indigestion, loss of appetite, sour stomach, belching, sour watery risings, headaches, sleeplessness, lack of ambition and a general run down nervous condition I advise them to take after each meal one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, allowing the tablet to dissolve in the mouth, and thus mingle with the food eaten. The result is that the food is speedily digested before it has time to sour and ferment. These tablets will digest food anyway whether the stomach wants to or not, because they contain harmless digestive principles, vegetable essences, pepsin and Golden Seal which supply just what the weak stomach lacks.

I have advised the tablets with great success, both in curing indigestion and to build up the tissues, increase flesh in thin nervous patients, whose real trouble was dyspepsia and as soon as the stomach was put to rights they did not know what sickness was.

A fifty cent package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be bought at any drug store, and as they are not a secret patent medicine, they can be used as often as desired with full assurance that they contain nothing harmful in the slightest degree; on the contrary, anyone whose stomach is at all deranged will find great benefit from the use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. They will cure any form of stomach weakness or disease except cancer of the stomach. Full size package at druggists 50 cents. Send to F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. for little book on stomach troubles, mailed free.

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EARN A BICYCLE by helping us advertise our superb line of '99 models. We give one Rider Agent in each town **FREE USE** of sample wheel to introduce them. *Write at once for our special offer.*
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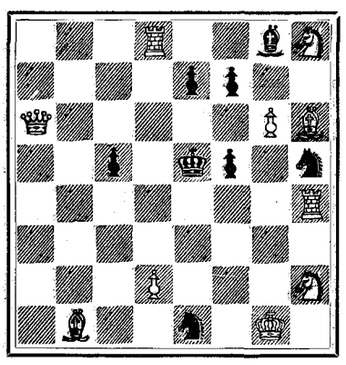
Problem 384.

A Prize-Taker by BLAKE.

Black—Eight Pieces.



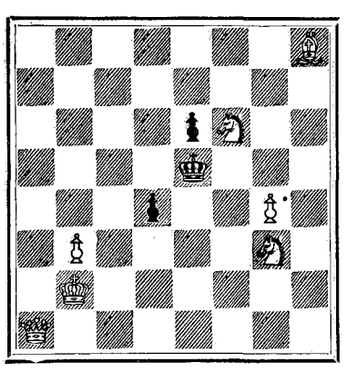
White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 385.

A Puzzler.

Black—Three Pieces



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves. The bother is the second move.

Solution of Problems.

No. 378.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; Dr. F. M. Mueller, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; M. Stivers, Bluefields, W. Va.; the Rev. A. P. Gray, Amherst, Va.; J. Astrom, M. E., Pittsburg; Dr. R. H. Morey, Old Chatham, N. Y.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; N. C. Heany, Canonsburg, Pa.; G. Overholzer, Bingham Lake, Minn.; C. Porter, Lamberton, Minn.; C. C. Marshall, Battle Creek, Mich.; G. W. S-V., Canton, Miss.; Dr. H.W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Prof. W. H. Kruse, Hastings College, Neb.; Dr. C. S. Minnich, Palmer, Neb.; J. H. Mimms, St. Albans, Vt.; S. the S., Auburndale, Mass.; C. F. McMullan, Madison C. H., Va.; Dr. L. A. Le Mieux, Seymour, Wis.; Dr. F. D. Haldeman, Ord, Neb.; W. H. Philbin, Archbald, Pa.; W. S. Weeks, Litchfield, Minn.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.

Comments: "Ingenious composition, with a rather obvious key"—M. W. H.; "A puzzler until you get it"—F. H. J.; "A versatile mind composed this"—R. M. C.; "A well-hidden key"—M. M.; "Smooth and sound"—F. S. F.; "Plenty of 'almosts'"—C. C. M.; "Not a fine prize-winner"—H. W. F.; "One of the finest"—S. S.; "Why shouldn't it be a prize-problem?"—L. A. L. M.

Several of our solvers were caught by R—R 4, the answer to which is Q x K B P ch. Others tried B—B 8, not seeing Q x K P and no mate the next move.

No. 379.

1. B—Q Kt 6 / K—Q 5 — 2. Kt—Kt 6 ch / K—Q 4 must — 3. Kt—K 7, mate

1. ..... / B x either P — 2. Kt—B 6! / K x Kt — 3. Q—K R sq, mate

2. ..... / B or Kt x Kt — 3. P—K 4, mate

2. ..... / Any other — 3. Kt—Kt 4, mate

1. ..... / B—Kt 2 — 2. Kt—Q 3 / K—B 3 — 3. Kt—Kt 4, mate

2. ..... / Kt—B 3 — 3. P—K 4, mate

Other variations depend upon those given.

Solution received from M. W. H., C. R. O., R. M. C., M. M., G. P., F. M. M., M. S., A. P. G.; Dr. S. M. Weeks, Newport, N. S.

Comments: "A beautiful problem despite some unimportant duals"—M. W. H.; "Good work by one of the best composers"—R. M. C.; "A magnificent problem"—M. M.; "No wonder this took a prize"—G. P.; "A fine problem richly deserving a prize"—S. M. W.

Kt—Q 3, as the key-move, caused the downfall of some of our oldest solvers. Here follow several attempts to answer Black's reply:

1. Kt—Q 3 / B x P (Kt 3) — 2. Q—R sq ch / K—Q 5 — 3. B—B 6, mate (?)

Well, not this time, for B—K 4 stops it.

1. Kt—Q 3 / B x P (Kt 3) — 2. Q—B 6 / Any — 3. P—K 4, mate

Suppose for 2. ..... / Any we put 2. ..... / B—K 4 where is mate next move?

1. Kt—Q 3 / B x P (Kt 3) — 2. P—K 3 / Any — 3. Q—R sq, mate

How would B—R 5 do for Black's second move?

R. M. C. got 376 and 377; C. D. S. and Prof. W. W. Smith, Randolph-Macon College, Lynchburg, Va., 377. L. A. L. M. and F. B. G. were successful with 376. J. H. M., found the solution of 375, and C. H. Dale, Hartford City, Ind., sent the right way of doing 374 and 375.

Our Correspondence Tourney.

SEVENTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

Ruy Lopez.

O.E. WIGGERS, Nashville, Tenn.	A. S. HITCHCOCK. Manhattan, Kan.
White.	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	P—B 4 (a)
4 Q—K 2	P x P
5 B x Kt	Q P x B
6 Kt x P	Kt—B 3
7 P—Q 3 (b)	B—Q 3
8 Kt—B 4(c)	Castles
9 Kt x B (d)	P x Kt
10 P x P	Kt x P
11 Castles	R—K sq
12 Q—Q 3	Q—Kt 3 (e)
13 Q-Kt 3 ch	Q x Q
14 R P x Q	B—B 4
15 B—K 3	P—Q R 3
16 P—Q Kt 4	Kt—B 3 (f)
17 P—Q B 3	B x Kt
18 Q R x B	Kt—Q 4
19 B—Q 4	R—K 7
20 P—K B 4	R—K B sq
21 P—K Kt 3	Q R—K sq
22 R—B 2	K—B 2
23 K—B sq	K R—K 5
24 R—Q sq	Kt—K 2 (g)
25 P—B 5	K—Kt sq
26 B x P	K x B
27 P—B 6 ch	K—B 2
28 P x Kt dis.ch	K x P
29 R—K sq	R x R ch
30 K x R	K—Q 2 dis.ch
31 K—Q 2	P—Q 4
32 K—Q 3	K—Q 3
Drawn.	

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) Quite refreshing to find something out of the ordinary way. But this is very risky.

(b) Should have gone a square farther.

(c) Better defend Kt by P—Q 4.

(d) He was probably fearful that something might happen if he allowed the B to stay on this file. So he undoubles Black's Ps.

(e) A little previous; exchange of Q's is not helpful for Black.

(f) The Kt is good enough where it is. Why not Q R—Q sq, followed by P—Q 4?

(g) Just the move White was waiting for.

The World's Champion.

It is always interesting and instructive to know of the methods by which a man becomes distinguished. Emanuel Lasker is not only the Champion of the World, but he is probably the strongest player in the world. The Chess-editor of *The Press*, Philadelphia, says that his play is different from that of the other Masters. Morphy, Anderson, Labourdonnais, Zukertort, Blackburne, Tschigorin, and Pillsbury principally won by the brilliancy of attack. Steinitz, Weiss, and Tarrasch are more conservative. Still it is the powerful attack they chiefly rely upon.

"With Lasker it is quite different. He plays brilliantly, he attacks boldly and persistently, but only when he sees his way clear and when this line of play leads to the speediest win. Otherwise he adopts easier methods. Lasker is a master in the end game, and by wholesale exchanges most of his games are reduced to endings, and pretty generally he wins them.

"Play of this kind is not likely to be admired by the average player, but the expert will readily consent that it is the highest grade of Chess. His position judgment, and principally as far as end games are concerned, is unexcelled. Another quality Lasker possesses is, that he can maintain an advantage in position, however small it may be, for a considerable length of time. He may have no win on hand, but by clever maneuvering he gives his opponent all the chances to make a mistake. Surely there is no one who can take advantage of them quicker than Lasker does. He is thoroughly familiar with the various openings, he is very accurate, and his play is remarkably free from errors and oversights.

"The general opinion is that in combination he is not quite as deep as Pillsbury, Tarrasch, or Steinitz. This may or may not be the case. The fact is that he lost some games when he was taken by surprise by some brilliant combination, but he also won from the same opponents in a very similar manner. The chances are, that in the London Tourney he will come in first, or at least dangerously close to first."

The Pillsbury Correspondence Tournament.

The first Tournament which began on January 1, 1896, has been finished. Twenty players, the winners of the several sectional tourneys, competed in the Finals. The following is the score:

C. W. Phillips, Chicago	14
M. Morgan, Philadelphia	12½
F. Smyth, Philadelphia	11
N. A. Voss, Kansas	11
W. P. Shipley, Philadelphia	10½
G. A. L'hommede, Chicago	10½
C. F. Huch, Philadelphia	10½
J. Narraway, Canada	10
J. A. Kaiser, Philadelphia	9½
O. Bilgram, Philadelphia	8½
W. W. Gibson, Kansas	8½
J. D. De Armon, Pennsylvania	6½
W. J. Ferris, Delaware	6½
J. L. McCutcheon, Pittsburg	6½
J. S. Hale, Canada	5½
W. C. Cochran, Ohio	5
S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia	4½
A. Hale, Philadelphia	3
H. Webster, Boston	3
M. D. McGrath, Mississippi	Unplaced

Chess-Nuts.

From *The Overland China Mail* we take the following:

"A Roman edict of 115 B. C., condemning games of chance, exempted Chess. Chess is mentioned in Homer's Odyssey:

'At Chess they vie to captivate the Queen.'

"Here is a verse from the ancient poet, Ibn ul Mutazz:

'O thou, whose cynic sneers express
The censure of our favorite Chess,
Know that its skill is science' self,
Its play distraction from distress;
It soothes the anxious lover's care,
It weans the drunkards from excess,
It counsels warriors in their art,
When dangers threat and perils press:
And yields us, when we need them most,
Companions in our loneliness.'"

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The True and Only Way in which languages can be learned IS THROUGH SENTENCES, *and never through single isolated words.* Disconnected words are never language. **The Rosenthal Method of Practical Linguistry** first divides the whole language, which is *infinite*, and which *no one*, not even a Shakespeare, has ever mastered *in its entirety*, into **The Language of Literature and the Language of Every-day Life.**

Secondly: It divides the language of every-day life into two classes, putting into the one class those words which are constantly and absolutely essential, and into the others those words which, though not so repeatedly used, are still necessary to ordinary conversation.

Shakespeare, the greatest mind the world ever produced, had only 12,000 words at his command. Milton ranks next to him with 11,000, while Carlyle uses but 9,000 words in all his works. **The Extent of our Every-day Vocabulary** is, comparatively speaking, exceedingly small. Prendergast estimates that only 300 words are used by the generality of mankind, and Bayard Taylor concludes that 1,500 words are needed for practical purposes.

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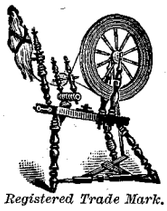

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